AUGUST, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3246.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1792.

Carpets and Carpeting,

Just come to hand. Also

A large and general assortment of other Goods, as usual,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At No. 52, Market-street. ¶ 6 w.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's farm, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 17th instant, a dark roan Horse, six years old, 15 hands high, bald faced, wall eyed, four white feet, black mane and tail, his mane hangs to the right side; he carries lofty before, and canters light and easy. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures the thief, shall have the above reward, or for the horse Five Dollars, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1792. ¶

TO BE LET,

A convenient three story brick House, in Second street, between Union and Pine-street. Apply to the printers of this paper. July 24.

For Sale, and immediate possession given,

SIXTY acres of Land, with a stone dwelling-house, barn, stables, spring-house, &c. with stock and implements, if needful; hay and grain in the barn, and in the ground. For particulars enquire of the printers hereof.

July 24, 1792. ‡ eotf.

Astronomic Calculations for Almanacs

To be had, as usual, at No. 9, Pear-street, Philadelphia.

☞ Those who used William Waring's Calculations for 1792, may be assured, that, although they differ so widely from others published here, particularly in the Moon's rising and setting (above an hour in some places!) his numbers agree well with celestial observations; as can be sufficiently testified if necessary.

Philadelphia, 5th 7th month, 1792.

WHEREAS we whose names are underwritten and subscribed, were, agreeable to an act of Assembly, appointed auditors, in the County Court of Common Pleas of the county of Montgomery, in the state of Pennsylvania, in consequence of a domestic attachment issued out of the said court, against Nicholas Miller, at the suit of John Lesher. We do hereby give notice to all persons having any demand against the said Nicholas Miller, that they be and appear before us the said auditors, on Tuesday, the seventh day of August next, at the house of John Nice, inn-keeper, in Marlborough township, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there exhibit their respective accounts (legally attested) against the said Nicholas Miller, in order that the several claims may be settled and adjusted according to law.

MICHAEL CROLL,
SAMUEL JAGO,
CHARLES JOLLY, } Auditors.

Montgomery County, July 7, 1792. † 5t

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the 15th instant, from the subscriber, living in Woodstown, Salem county, West New-Jersey, an apprentice Lad, named William Riddle, 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, slender made, down look, stoops in his walk, round shouldered, dark brown hair not tied: had on and took with him, a half worn blue broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, nankeen breeches, white cotton stockings, 2 pair of shoes, a good hat, and two shirts. Whoever takes up and secures the above lad, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and no charges.

July 18. † OLIVER BROOKS.

WHEREAS a certain Magdalene Lein, of Salisbury township, in the county of Northampton, in Pennsylvania, by an advertisement of 29th May last, published in one of the Philadelphia newspapers, (supposed to be the Mail, No. 160) hath publicly accused my husband, John Peter Nagel, of the wilful murder of her husband William Lein, on the 12th day of May, 1791, and has offered a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for apprehending the said John Peter Nagel; I therefore think it my duty to contradict the said advertisement, by acquainting the public that the said charge of murder is without foundation; that William Lein was of a very quarrelsome disposition; that being near neighbours, and Lein not keeping his fences in good order, our cattle trespassed on his ground; that he beat our cattle in such manner that we actually lost one cow by it; that when my children endeavoured to drive the cattle off his ground he abused them, by beating them in a most shocking manner, so that one of my children will perhaps feel the effects during the remainder of its life; that these accumulated provocations induced my husband on the 12th May, 1791, when they met in the same field, to defend himself against the said Lein; that Lein returned home without any apparent hurt, and it is supposed that an old debility or hurt in his body, irritated by anger and straining, put a period to his life 3 or 4 hours after. As it is the province of the civil magistrate to apprehend delinquents of the sort my husband is accused of, and to issue proclamation, and offer rewards for that purpose, I also think it my duty to inform the public, that Magdalene Lein will never be able to perform the promise of paying Two Hundred Dollars for apprehending my husband, it being notorious that her whole estate does not exceed the tenth part of it.

HANNAH NAGEL.

Northampton county, 4th July, 1792.

American manufactured cut Nails,

OF different lengths, in small kegs, superior to drawn nails, for lathing, short shingling, and nailing hoops on casks, and at least thirty-five per cent. cheaper, to be sold by A. ADGATE & Co. at the Card Manufactory, north Front-street, No. 59; where also are to be sold, as usual, a complete assortment of the best Cotton, Wool and Tow Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

May 28, 1792. 3m

IF any of the legal descendants of WILLIAM PRIGG and JOSEPH PRIGG, and MARY their sister, brothers and sister of the late John Prigg, of Sampitt, in the state of South-Carolina, are living, and will apply to the subscriber, on Sampitt, near George-town, in the state aforesaid, they will hear of something greatly to their advantage. Mr. John Prigg left Pennsylvania in the year 1750 or 1751, and at that time his brother William lived in Maryland, and Joseph lived at Coventry iron works, belonging to Mrs. Ann Nutt, in Pennsylvania.

THOMAS FENNING.

This day is published, and to be sold at the New Printing-Office, No. 51, Market-street,

A LIST of the DUTIES

Payable on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States of America, from and after the last day of June, 1792; the Duties of Tonnage, and the Rates of Coins, by which the duties are to be received and estimated; Rates of Drawbacks, Debentures, Fees, &c.

Also, The Mode of transacting Business at the Custom House for the Port of Philadelphia, with Extracts from the Revenue Acts, for the direction of Merchants, Masters of Vessels, and others concerned.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-street Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all sizes and dimensions, warranted of the first quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any size that may be wanted. Also, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to rest on, of a very good kind.

A compleat assortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of superior quality and texture, suitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the best and most expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Easton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, situate twenty-five miles above Easton, in the midst of a thick settlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in cash, public securities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 16th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entituled "An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and of defraying the expences of government," adequate provision is made for paying, redeeming, and discharging the following debts or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, at the rates respectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to say---

1. All the certificates issued by this state, upon which an interest of six per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any existing laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were issued by this state, bearing an interest of six per cent. as an equivalent for the loss sustained upon the deferred stock of the United States, by the creditors of this state, who subscribed to the loan proposed by Congress, at the rate of thirty-nine pounds, in gold or silver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred stock, on which such additional six per cent. certificates were respectively granted by the state as aforesaid.

3. All the certificates, which were issued by this state, bearing an interest of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loss sustained upon the three per cent. stock of the United States, by the creditors of this state, who subscribed to the loan proposed by Congress, at such rate as the same may be purchased; provided the same does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or silver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. stock, on which such additional three per cent. certificates were, respectively, granted by the state as aforesaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the interest due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of such bills, and of the interest due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the said recited act of the General Assembly, it is further provided, that, if Congress shall on or before the 1st day of July next, renew and again open the subscription to the loan, heretofore proposed to the state creditors or shall, in any other manner, and upon any other terms, provide for the assumption of the non-subscribed debts owing to such state creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, subscribable to the subscription so renewed, or entitled to the benefit of such other provision, shall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the said certificate or certificates from the state treasurer; upon this condition, and not otherwise, that they shall and do subscribe to the loan so renewed, or acquiesce in the terms of such other provisions, and thereupon, on or before the first day of July next transfer to the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they shall receive from the United States, in consequence of such subscription, or all and singular the interests and benefits to be derived from such other provision, together with the proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congress, in and by an Act, entituled "An act supplementary to the act for making provision for the debt of the United States," passed on the eighth day of May instant, has renewed and again opened, the subscription to the loan, heretofore proposed to the State creditors, declaring, "That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the respective states, which hath not been subscribed, pursuant to the terms proposed in the act, entituled an Act making provision for the debt of the United States, shall be enlarged on the same terms, as in and by the said Act is provided, until the first day of March, 1793, inclusively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1st day of August next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and discharge of which, provision is made as aforesaid, in and by the said recited Act of the General Assembly, shall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depositing with the Register General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the said 1st day of August next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and discharge of which, provision is also made as aforesaid in and by the said recited act of the General Assembly, shall be entitled, upon depositing with the State Treasurer, his, her, or their respective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof respectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the said first day of August next, the holder or holders, of any certificate, or certificates, subscribable to the subscription to the said loan, heretofore proposed to the state creditors, and renewed as aforesaid, in and by the said recited act of Congress, shall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the said last mentioned certificate, or certificates, from the state Treasurer; upon the condition, and not otherwise, that they shall and do respectively subscribe to the said loan so renewed, and thereupon on or before the said 1st day of August next, transfer to the state Treasurer, for the use of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they shall receive from the United States in consequence of such subscription,

And Notice is hereby also given, that from and after the said 1st day of August next, all interest, and all right and claim to interest, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned will cease and determine, and be thenceforth extinguished. And the holder and holders of the said certificate and certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who shall neglect to apply as aforesaid, on the said 1st day of August next, for the purpose of having the said certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforesaid, will forfeit and lose all the benefit and advantage of the said recited Act of the General Assembly, unless such holder, or holders, shall, on or before the first day of January next, enter the same in a book for that purpose to be kept by the Treasurer; in which last mentioned case, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, so entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries respectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever discharged, in the same manner, at the like rates, and upon the same conditions, as if application had been regularly made in pursuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the state debts will be ready at the treasury before the expiration of the term prescribed by the legislature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the state debt, who shall be desirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Register General, on or after the 1st day of July.

Birdsborough Estate.

THE subscriber intending to close his concerns in the iron business in the course of the present year, proposes to dispose of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, scarcely needs a description; but as some account may be necessary to those, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron business on this estate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large stone dwelling house, spring and smoak houses, two large stone barns, a convenient stable near the mansion: a well-built new grist mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country stones: a large and commodious house for the miller, with a store adjoining: one *large forge* with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one smaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements necessary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy stone dwelling house for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a spring house, carpenter and smith's shops, with a sufficient number of comfortable stone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good saw mill, with tools necessary for working it. All the above described buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are also on this tract, two good farm houses, at present in the tenure of two industrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at present occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new stone dwelling house and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm house, barn and stables, with a good spring house: also a large stone dwelling house, stable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a small expence: at present occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at present occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm house and good stone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A small tract of 40 acres, at a small distance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An island of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the mansion house, where there is an excellent shad fishery.

All the farms are in a high state of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large summer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, sufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for sale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are several furnaces within a few miles of the premises, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages these works will reap from the proposed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the present state of the river, there is a considerable saving made by water carriage in the spring and fall seasons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fisher and Hilary Baker, esquires, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber on the premises.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION situated in West-Bradford township, Chester county, containing 166 acres, of which is cleared eighty acres, 10 acres of good watered meadow, and 20 more may be made. This plantation is about two miles from Downings Town; there is erected on the place a good dwelling-house and barn, two small orchards, and being in a limestone neighbourhood, the plantation may be manured at a small expence; if not sold before the 2d of August next, it will then be sold by public sale on the evening of that day, at the Coffee-house, in Second-street. For particulars apply to the subscribers, who may be found by enquiring at the Cross-Keys, in Fourth, above Market-street.

PETER DE HAVEN,
ESTHER EASTBURN,
¶ JOHN WALLACE.

N. B. Three streams of water run through the place.

July 11, 1792.

CHARLESTON, July 17.

Saturday last, being the anniverſary of the French revolution, the members of the French patriotic ſociety, with ſeveral other French gentlemen, deſcendants of French families, and other friends of liberty and the French conſtitution, agreed to celebrate the return of that auſpicious day, by dining together in public; in order to unite, by that means, themſelves, their ſentiments and affections with their brothers in France. At noon they went to the church of the French Proteſtants to aſſiſt at the Te Deum, which was ſung there. After the Te Deum Mr. Coſte preached a very eloquent ſermon. When the ceremony was over they returned to the Exchange, where Mr. Luby delivered the following diſcourſe, well adapted to the occaſion.

"My dear countrymen & gentlemen,

THE occaſion which aſſemblesu s to-day, is the celebration of the French revolution. This day muſt be dearеſt and moſt important to us, as it is the memorable epoch at which the French regained thoſe rights of men and that liberty, which their tyrants (called kings) had uſurped to themſelves during ſo many centuries. Let us rejoice that our nation has, at length, tumbled to the ground that tyrannous monſter begotten by ignorance, cheriſhed and ſupported by ſuperſtition. I intend to ſhew, by this ſpeech, how well kings and prieſts have availed themſelves of theſe two ſources of their power. It is with ſuch reigns as theſe the people have been guided in that lamentable ſtate of miſery and vile ſlavery, in which they yet groan throughout almoſt all the world. But ſhortly all the nations of the earth will be enabled (in imitation of the Frenchmen) to recover the unalienable rights of men, which kings & other grandees have raviſhed from them, and with them to exclaim, 'The grandees appear only ſo, becauſe we kneel down before them, let us ariſe.' The more they reflect upon the great diſtance between king and people, the more they will deſire to know how mankind, born free, and exceeding jealous of their natural liberty, could totally forget their rights and privileges, and looſe that liberty in which conſiſts all the worth of their exiſtence. I think that natural affection for their deareſt intereſts has been extinguiſhed in man, only by the co-operation of falſe educaтion and prejudices, by preſenting it to him from his childhood, none but untrue principles of real happineſs and duty. A review of ancient hiſtory will convince us of this truth, ſeeing it point to us the ſource of every error in government, and alſo the origin of deſpotiſm. This indeed was but a neceſſary conſequence of that kind of government, which men embraced in the early ages of the world; taking, as a model, the univerſe ruled by the Supreme Being. A magnificent project! but fatal! which precipitated all nations into idolatry and ſlavery, becauſe a great many ſuppoſitions, which it was then neceſſary to make, have ſince been looked upon as true principles.

Men knew that the Deity was actuated by the pureſt motives in the government of the univerſe; and therefore they looked for the ſame ſpring of action in his repreſentatives, forgetting the total ruin of human excellence. If we open the books of Jewiſh and Pagan antiquity, we ſhall ſee that a theocratical government, both civil and political, was adopted. The Supreme Being was conſidered as the king of the ſociety, and the prieſts being the natural officers, and miniſters of God, quickly became the real ſovereigns. The code of laws, either civil or religious, was not delivered to the magiſtrate: they depoſited it in the ſanctuary; and it was to that ſacred place the people muſt reſort to know thoſe laws, and be inſtructed in their duty. In the Pagan feaſts (called the feaſts of the legiſlature) as the Palilies and Theſmophories; the principal object of the ceremonial, in a little time became a dreadful ſecret, and they made a myſtery of the people's duty. Whatever was moſt private in the feaſts of Iſis, Ceres and Cybele, in the myſteries of Samothrace and Etruſques, & had primitively for their object nothing but to teach men to live well, and ſo to obtain a happy end; but all theſe uſeful leſſons depoſited in the ſanctuary, were reſerved afterwards for a ſmall number of perſons, who were initiated into the myſtery, and engaged by frightful oaths, to reveal nothing to the vulgar. Thus much is certain, that the prieſt appointed to lead men in the paths of rectitude, in almoſt every age, have been afraid leſt they ſhould know it, and walk therein.

The care of the laws and government being committed to the ſacerdotal order, there reſulted from it errors as abſurd as the tributes men believed them bound to pay to God. There is reaſon to believe that in the firſt ages, ſociety paid no other tribute, than the firſt fruits of the earth which they had received from his bountiful hand; and that that homage was only an act of gratitude, and not a civil and real tribute, of which the Sovereign Diſpoſer cannot poſſibly ſtand in need. But it has not been ſo, ſince the nations have made him, each one, their particular king by repreſentation. Since then, he has wanted palaces, thrones, officers, miniſters—and finally, revenues to maintain them.

Since then, tythes of fruits and flocks have been carried to his temple. That we may judge of the great zeal with which each individual offered any thing that might contribute to the pomp and magnificence of their monarch; we may obſerve that many went ſo far as to devote themſelves, their families, and their children. They believed, that without diſhonor, they might acknowledge themſelves the ſlaves of him who made them free, and thus rendered themſelves completely the ſlaves of thoſe who bore the name of his miniſters.

Tythes, which were a tribute paid to the Supreme Being, after this, ſerved only to entertain and nouriſh the pride & arrogance of the prieſthood: They became its due by a divine title; and, as under ſuch a government, which was entirely religious and myſtical, private defects were civil faults, the prieſts found it their intereſt to extend theſe almoſt ad infinitum; becauſe the fines, victims and attonements that followed upon them, increaſed the treaſures of the Great Judge i. e. of his miniſters. Thus they alone divided, and fattened upon the tribute paid to the inviſible Sovereign. The kingdom of heaven rendered them lords of the kingdom of the earth; and their avarice enlarging in proportion with the ignorance of the people, they continually laid new ſnares for their pious generoſity.

Borne down by the unſupportable yoke which theſe men, under the cloke of religion, had impoſed, men ſought, at length, to reſcue themſelves from ſo many enemies, by a reform in government. But though the nations were weary of this miniſterial theocracy, they did not loſe ſight of their old fancy; ever religiouſly affected towards it, they forgot it not when they put themſelves under the dominion of kings.

All nations, in their turn, ſubmitted themſelves to a mortal lord, the image and repreſentation of the Inviſible Monarch, in whom they endeavoured ſtill to place the ſovereign power: this notion is confirmed by the vain glorious title "image of the Divinity," which by kings is yet carefully preſerved. The likeneſs of the Deity, which people imagined they ſaw in theſe men, inclined them highly to venerate them; and they, on the other hand, were careful, no doubt, to render themſelves ſerviceable; and as both policy and religion were in dreadful diſorder at that time, they ſtood in no need of opportunities to acquire glory, and gain the affections of their people, by making war with tyrants and deſtroying highwaymen.

The firſt election of kings was not a true election: it was only a form in the old theocracy. The firſt man who repreſented the Divinity was not attended to: the people did not conſider the aſpiring nature of man: their ideas were always fixed on him whom he was deſigned to repreſent; and for this reaſon they neglected to propoſe natural obligations to that one of their equals who then became their lord and maſter. They did not then foreſee, that by taking a mortal for a repreſentation of the Divinity, without ſubjecting him to public reaſon and the common laws of ſociety, it was putting themſelves under the dominion of a tyrant; nor did they reflect that though he were the repreſentation of the Deity, yet that ſo faint a repreſentation ſhould not be confounded with that it repreſented.

So many groſs miſtakes were (as experience ſhews us) the cauſe of an infinity of misfortunes. Men became both idolaters and ſlaves, becauſe they treated with man, as if with God.

One man becoming ſo great, that he was gazed at as ſomething divine; and ſo mighty, that he could will, command and act as ſovereignly as the Deity himſelf, ſunk under a burthen which was not made for him to bear, almoſt as ſoon as it was laid upon him. A wrong idea of his dignity, hindered him from diſcovering what there was in it truly great and real. The ſuppoſed rays of divinity, which beamed from him, ſo blinded him, that he ſaw no more mankind, no more himſelf. Abandoning the *public welfare*, (though this with juſtice, moderation and indulgence ſhould have been his only purſuit) ſuch an idea had he of his dignity, that it continually inclined him to the contrary vices. Such a man ought frequently to reflect upon his own conduct: but every thing that ſurrounded him, either diſſuaded him from it more and more, or at leaſt hindered him from it, when once diſinclined. How, in a word, could ſuch a mortal know himſelf? he frequently heard the flattering title of Deity given to himſelf; and in ſome countries, the ſame ceremonial which was due to the King of Heaven, was performed before the monarch man; the image was adored even as he whom it repreſented; he was beheld even as infallible. The nation owed all to him, he nothing to the nation. His wills, caprices and orders, became determinations of heaven, his cruelties and barbarities were looked upon as judgments from on high, to which me muſt implicitly ſubmit: in a word, that living emblem of the Deity, has far exceeded the frightful imagery in which Samuel has clothed the future conduct of kings.

Such, gentlemen, have been the unhappy effects of a theocratical government, which by going upon ſuppoſed & extreme principles, and ſuch as were never made for man, has cauſed all the infamy and misfortune of men. The throne, filled by the monarch, became the object of idolatry, and the moſt abject ſlavery came in place of that precious liberty, which men would fain reſerve by ſupernatural means. They hoped to have brought down the happineſs of the juſt in heaven; but inſtead of that, they plunged themſelves into the miſery and deſperation of the infernal regions.

Let the nations, then, who are yet governed by prieſts and kings, ceaſe to regard them as the repreſentatives of that Deity, who cannot admit of a likeneſs to himſelf without degradation; and which could not be believed by men, unleſs they were infatuated by a multitude of prejudices, ariſing from ſuperſtition; but let them behold them as the repreſentative of the public, & the abridged image of the ſociety over which they preſide, and let them only be honored when they repreſent it in a worthy manner."

The diſcourſe being finiſhed, at three o'clock they ſat down to an elegant dinner. Good humor and chearfulneſs prevailed until the moment of ſeparation.

A number of convival and patriotic ſongs were ſung, and during the entertainment the following toaſts were given.

1. The memorable 14th of July, 1789.
2. The national Aſſembly of France.
3. The fœderal army.
4. The agriculture and commerce of France.
5. The United States.
6. The American congreſs.
7. The Preſident.
8. The heroes, La Fayette, Waſhington, Rochambeau and Luckner, defenders of Liberty.
9. The memory of the worthies who have fallen in ſupport of the rights of mankind.
10. May the alliance between France & America be enternal.
11. The Engliſh nation.
12. The Poliſh nation.
13. To the memory of Monteſquieu, Voltaire, Roſſeau, Franklin and Mirabeau.
14. Paine, M'Intoſh, the author of the Leſſons to a young prince, and all other advocates for the rights of man.
15. The ſtate of South Carolina.
16. May the bountiful genius, which enlightened the French people, enlighten in like manner all the people of the earth, (who groan under the yoke of kings) and give them a ſufficient degree of energy to produce their regeneration.
17. May liberty and peace for ever reign unbounded on the globe.
18. All the patriotic ſocieties.

After ſunſet, a tranſparent painting by Mr. Odin, was exhibited, which contains the following allegories:

1ſt. Which is at the right hand of the picture, repreſents France at the foot of the national altar, led by wiſdom, who promiſes to ſupport her liberty and empire.

2d. Mars on the right hand of France, with his inſignia, offering his protection.

3d. Liberty above the national altar, extending her arms over the two hemiſpheres, holding in her right hand a cap of liberty, and in her left the French national colours.

4th. Between liberty and the altar, the five nations who have perſerved or acquired their liberty, viz. America, England, Switzerland, Holland and Poland, repreſented by their tutelar geniuſes, each holding the colours of his relative nation, they appear to congratulate France on her ſucceſs, and ſwear, in the name of their reſpective nations, to live free or die.

5th. At the right hand of the altar, the genius of equity, conſuming with fire the books of the ancient arbitrary law, the titles of nobility, and other abuſes which exiſted in France.

6th. At the top of the picture, the geniuſes of France and America, holding in their hands the treaty of Alliance betwixt the two nations.

7th. On the left of the picture, Truth, which from one hand throws on the ground the fanatic monſter, holding in his hand the book of the dark ſcience, which ſo many centuries have not rendered more clear, and which, inſtead of enlightening men and rendering them better, did nothing but diſtract their minds more and more, and cauſe them to commit the moſt dreadful crimes. The ſnakes which ſurround Fanaticiſm, are the emblem of the enſnaring & venomous diſcourſes which the fanatics uſed in order to ſeduce the people, and to incline them to civil war, to ſupport their intereſts and their ambition, under the pretence of ſupporting the cauſe of God and religion. The bloody poignard which it holds in the other hand, calls to our mind the aſſaſſinations, paricides, and murders committed during the cruſades, the league, the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and St. Bartholomew's day; and to give us, by that means, an idea of all the infamous crimes which it has inclined men to commit. The light which is placed on the head of Truth, is deſigned to direct France and all other nations to avoid thoſe fatal rocks.

8th. Above Fanaticiſm appears the ſhade of Mirabeau, who reſorts to the Elyſian fields, where he is kindly received by Henry the fourth, Voltaire, Roſſeau, Franklin, &c.

9th. On the ſame ſide of the picture, appeared the ſhades of ſome ariſtocrats, who beg Charon a place in his boat, in order to croſs the river Styx, and reſort to the Elyſian fields; but Charon having learnt that they had been ariſtocrats, drives them out with ſome ſtrokes of his oar, from his boat, and caſts them into the river as unworthy to enter the Elyſian fields.

The ſociety believes itſelf obliged to render public the patriotiſm which Mr. Fereaud, captain of a French veſſel named Le Bois de Cery, of Marſeilles, and Mr. Guillautau, captain of the brig Les Trois Anuis, of Nantes, have diſplayed on this occaſion; they ſaluted the day with a diſcharge of cannon on board of their veſſels, and hoiſted the three different colours, American, Engliſh and French; at noon, when the members of the ſociety with the ſubſcribers, were repairing to the French church, they gave another diſcharge, they fired at the toaſts, and terminated the day of the feaſt with repeated vollies.

The ſociety was the more ſatisfied, as M. Charles Pinckney, governor, and the other chief officers of the ſtate, have honored the company with their preſence.

We are happy to add, that no untoward accident happened to damp this ſcene of gaiety; but that the day cloſed with that, harmony and decent mirth and feſtivity for which the French are ſo remarkable.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 1.

Extract of a letter from a worthy clergyman, near London, to a gentleman in Cheſter county, dated in March laſt.

"Some people in England ſeem to enjoy St. Clair's defeat much. I own myſelf entirely ignorant of the cauſe and merits of the preſent Indian war; perhaps you will be kind enough to inform me. I hope however, that the American ſtates will not ſuffer the Indians to crow over them. I make no doubt, but that a great number of people will leave this country for America in a few years, eſpecially if America do not adopt the European mode of taxation. Many ſeem diſcouraged already, on account of the exciſe laws being enacted among you, as they deem it a bad omen. Moſt men on this ſide the Atlantic think that if the exciſe be once introduced, it will never be aboliſhed, but rather increaſe continually. The old ſaying is a true one; "a burnt child dreads the fire"—People have long experienced the truth of this adage in this country, and therefore they conclude it will be the ſame in America. The tyrants of Europe are all alarmed, as well as the old tyrant at Rome. But the time is haſtening when men will take the liberty of ſeeing with their own eyes, of hearing with their own ears, and of judging what is right and proper, and of the contrary. The above tyrants appear to combine and unite to maintain king craft, and to ſtifle freedom and liberty in its very birth; but I truſt it is of God, and that he, who ſitteth in the heavens, will laugh them to ſcorn. I believe indeed, that *national vices* are generally purged with *national judgements*, or *afflictions*, or *calamities*; call them which you will.—There may be much blood ſpilt in France, before liberty triumphs; but triumph it ſhall, it muſt, ſooner or later, I am confident; nor do I think that it will be confined to that kingdom, but rather that it will be extended to all the kingdoms and ſtates in Europe, yea even throughout the whole world. Though my circumſtances are very comfortable, yet would I much rather be in America than here; it is not ſo much on my own account, as on that of my family; I deſire to follow the leadings of Providence; there are but few obſtacles in my way at preſent, and if Providence ſhould deſign it, thoſe few remaining obſtacles will, doubteſs, be removed. The difficulty of ſettling young people in this country is very great; every place is full; the taxes are enormouſly heavy; there is likewiſe a great deal of the old leaven of high church intolerancy remaining among us, which remarkably and moſt virulently diſcovered itſelf at Birmingham laſt ſummer; ſeveral of the clergy were the abettors of that perſecution; they would be glad to ſee the diſſenters burn in Smithfield, no doubt; nor is our government over favourable to non-conformiſts; for theſe and ſimilar reaſons, not mentioned, I am not nor cannot be over fond of England. Great, my friend, is your happineſs, to be ſettled in a country, where the conſtitution makes no diſtinction among the inhabitants, on account of their religious principles; yours is an almoſt enviable ſituation; may you and all your brethren throughout the United States "ſtand faſt in that liberty, civil and eccleſiaſtical, wherewith God has made you free," and traſmit the ſame inviolate to the lateſt period of time."

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated July 17.

"There can be no doubt, from a concurrence of circumſtances, but that the Britiſh at the poſts, as well as the Indian tribes, influenced and directed by them, have

been active in recommending peace to those nations adjoining the frontier of the United States more southerly. Nothing seems now to be wanting to make a firm system of pacification with the savages, but a fixed line of honest demeanour towards the hostile Indians, treating them as we ourselves in their circumstances and situation would wish to be treated. As it is more than probable a treaty will be formed ere long, the preservation of it must depend upon the the vigour of government in seeing the terms carried into execution, and the infringers thereof punished."

[*The following is from the Leyden Gazette.*]

The friends of France, and her renovated liberties, are not without hopes that, as soon as the executive department is filled with proper officers, the interior tranquility of the kingdom will be restored. The troubles in the districts have been for a long time past rather increasing than otherwise; and no sooner do we hear of riots being quelled in one place than fresh accounts of tumult and disturbances arrive from others. There seems, in fact, a train of powder spread over the face of the kingdom, which menaces a general explosion, if the wisest measures are not adopted to prevent it. Paris had always, heretofore, the character of the most peaceable and well ordered capital in Europe. It is now the resort of emigrants, who are returning from all parts of the continent, and of consequence the population exceeds all calculations heretofore made. Ecclesiastics swarm throughout the city, although no longer distinguished by their sacerdotal vestments; and among these are sixty thousand of the non-juring party Persecuted in their own provinces, and badly paid, they flock to the capital, where they enjoy some kind of relief in the midst of the immense host of the human race that cover the soil of this great city."

Port-au Prince (says an authentic account) has been for some time occupied and governed by a rabble, without property, honour, or honesty, who have constantly opposed the decree of the National Assembly, giving the rights of active citizens to free Negroes and Mulattoes; to enforce this decree, and to pave the way for restoring order in the island, an expedition has been recently undertaken, with two 74 gun ships, and several smaller vessels, which left St. Marks the 22d of June, and after experiencing a variety of difficulties, anchored before Port-au-Prince on the 26th in the evening. Instead of summoning the town to an instant surrender which it was thought by many would have been a decisive stroke, the commander in chief of the expedition entered into a parley with the insurgent chief in the town, which gave many criminal characters an opportunity to escape. On the 5th of July the commander of the land forces on this expedition entered Port-au-Prince at eight in the morning, at the head of several hundred volunteers—an hour after, the commissary entered with the national troops that had been encamped in the neighborhood, and at about ten the army came in that had assembled for a long time past at Croix des Bouquets. When these accounts left Hispaniola, perfect tranquility was not yet restored in Port-au-Prince, every effort being made by the disorderly inhabitants to reduce the crews, and renew their lawless practices. A few days before the arrival of this expedition, Pralots, the commander of a gang of mercenary negroes, was to have attacked the camp of Tronbord, and destroy all by fire and sword in his way to Jacomel, where he was also to make an attempt—all avenues to escape being cut off, and every passage previously guarded, he was obliged to remain in Port-au-Prince, and was there seized.

A very considerable number of Irish emigrants have arrived in this and other states during the present month. Report says, that the spirit of emigration is so prevalent in Ireland, especially in the northern and eastern parts, that the lower and middling classes would universally remove to this side of the Atlantic, could they find ships to bring them off.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the second regiment, dated Marrietta, June 24.

"Contrary to every expectation, we have received no disturbance from the Indians this spring, except in one or two instances; and in those, our exertions have been such as to leave a good impression of our strength. They are now employed in a grand talk, at the Tawwa river, for the purpose of regulating their future proceedings. We are told from Head-Quarters that this extraordinary council consists of 4000 members!—a tribunal which may not improperly be stiled the Indian Areopagus. Two flags have been dispatched by Gen. Wilkinson to sound their disposition, at whose return we shall be better enabled to augur peace or war.

"A few days since were deposited at this place, the remains of General Tupper. His funeral procession was arranged after the honorary manner of the late General Varnum's, the body being preceded by the military stationed here, and followed by the members of the cincinnati, judges, directors, free masons and citizens."

Extract of letter from Havre, May 18.

"The declaration of war against the King of Hungary, it appears, was done with a view to fix the minds of the nation, to discriminate internal friends from lurking foes, to enforce discipline, and to get things on a respectable war establishment. So far matters seem proper; whether a serious invasion of the Austrian provinces was ever intended, is not clear. In future, we shall remain on the defensive, unless by some event forced to do otherwise, at least this is the opinion of people versed in the politics of the kingdom.—As to other matters, the Assembly has given a severe blow to stock-jobbing, by decreeing that the patriotic funds shall be under the direction of a constituted authority, and that no notes shall in future be emitted, except by the municipalities.—Advices from the frontiers inform us, that it is pleasant to see how willingly people haste to those parts to assist in defending their country against any invasion, and to protect the constitution. It is not probable, however, that any thing very material will take place, in military affairs, till the combined armies have shewn themselves in the Austrian Low Countries."

By accounts from Charleston, South-Carolina, of the 9th of July, we find that the city continues to be healthy, and no appearance of any uncommon diseases, as mentioned in a Richmond Gazette.

The enemies of reformation in England cannot brook the boldness of Paine's writings, on the affairs of the government. Lately they discovered a creditor of his, to whom he owed a considerable sum; and had influence enough to get him arrested for the debt. His friends, however, by giving him timely notice, rescued him from this dilemma, and rendered the attempt to confine him fruitless. He has now a more serious trouble on his hands, a criminal process having been instituted against him as a libeller. The prosecution is followed up with rigour, and the friends of the philosopher are not a little afraid that he will be condemned to the pillory, and to lose his ears. Such a cruel procedure would not be the first of the kind in England against those they call reformers, that is, those who wish for a wiser and more equitable form of government than exists at present.

[Gaz. de France.]

SPAIN.—The sentiments of the people at the present crisis, are well illustrated in the following letter from a gentleman in Catalonia to his friend in Paris:

Gironne, Jan. 12.

Desertions continue upon our frontiers. The lot of a Spanish soldier is so wretched, that he had as lief carry the scuttle in mines of Colop and Huanlajah, as a musket at the foot of the Pyrennees. The Catalonians remember the energy they exhibited in the war of the succession, in favour of the rival of Philip the fifth, and for which they were so cruelly requited when that monarch had established his power. Their resentment of this severity has a long time been directed against the French nation in general; but at present you have taught us to separate the cause of the kings to that of the people. You will see by the following letter, which is circulated here with great precaution, that we have writers of whom your clubs would not be be ashamed; it is the production of a gentleman of Traga, who travelled into France with the famous count d'Aranda.

Charles! Thy august Father gained the affections of the Spanish nation by a government founded on moderation; his reign was marked with blessings, the memory of which will never be effaced; he bridled religious despotism, and mitigated the holy barbarity of the inquisition. We expected of a prince, whose sentiments announced philanthropy and philosophy, that he would perfect those glorious beginnings; but Charles! thou hast deceived the hopes of thy people; thou hast suffered them to languish under the iron sceptre of monarchism, and the pride of Spain feels the insult.

Our allies, the French, are free, and the report of their glorious revolution hath struck thy ears like a peal of thunder, and made thee tremble on thy throne. The state dungeons, which thy august father shut up, have at thy command been put to use, and thou hast spread fear and distrust through the wide domains; the age of Philip the second is revived; but, Charles! listen to the voice of a descendent of Cortes, listen to the voice of Spain entire; restore to thy people those rights which God and nature bestowed on them, if you desire not to see them seize on them by force shut up forever those gloomy mansions of desolation, whose sacerdotal veangence offers up its human sacrifices to a God of mercy; give us up the liberty to speak and think; none but a tyrant can dread the truth, and surely thou canst not desire that so execrable a name should descend linked with thine to posterity; contemplate the miserable condition of our lands, by nature the most fertile in Europe; thy fleets bring in our ports the gold of Mexico and Cusco, but thy people are poor and without industry; within these ten years three great nations have atchieved their liberty, and Spain rests still in slavery; we have driven away the courageous Moors, and suffered ourselves to be mastered by the monks—Oh ignominy! oh shame! Charles thou art the richest monarch in the Universe, be also the most glorious, the most just, the most beloved; shew thyself worthy of commanding the Spanish nation, of reigning over freemen; think on thy true interest, think on the energy of the nation, think on thy renown.

On Tuesday, the 24th instant, in pursuance of public notice a meeting of the subscribers for making a turnpike road between this city and the borough of Lancaster, was held at the house of Hunt Downing, in Downing's-town, for the purpose of electing a President, Managers, and Secretary—on casting up the votes, it appeared that the following gentlemen were duly elected.

President—William Bingham.

Managers.

1. David Rittenhouse,
2. Adam Regart,
3. Thomas Boude,
4. Edward Hand,
5. Francis Johnston,
6. Ellestion Perot,
7. Thomas Fitzsimons,
8. Abraham Witmer,
9. Samuel W. Fisher,
10. Andrew Graaff,
11. John Nicholson,
12. George Latimer.

Treasurer—Tench Francis.
Secretary—W. Moor Smith.

Coasters and others will be pleased to take notice, that the channel from Warren, into the Naragansett Bay, is completely staked out, by posts set in the ground for that purpose, on each side, being in 7 feet water, with hands pointing towards the channel—Vessels of any construction not more than 100 tons, may come up the channel at low water, there being no rocks nor sand-bars to intercept the passage—At high water the channel hath 18 feet water.

DIVINE MUSIC.

The Chorister's Companion;

Containing the necessary Rules of PSALMODY, and a choice and valuable Collection of

Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems,

from the most celebrated ancient and modern Authors; Together with several Tunes never before printed.

To which is added,

A SUPPLEMENT of PSALM and HYMN TUNES, newly composed, or not before printed in America

Published by SIMEON JOCELIN, in New-Haven, And sold by MATTHEW CAREY, No. , and by Messieurs H. and P. RICE, No, 50, Market-street, Philadelphia. ¶

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of John Kerbaugh, late of Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, deceased, are desired to bring in their accompts, properly attested; and all those who stand indebted to said estate, either by note or book debt, to make payment by the first day of September next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JESSE TRUMP, Administrator.

July 28th, 1792. *

Northampton county, July 20, 1792.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 13th of August next, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain messuage and tract of Land, situate in Williams' township, Northampton county, bounded by the river Delaware, lands of Joseph Richards, Peter Laddich and others, containing 100 acres, more or less, late the estate of Hugh Hughes, Esq; deceased. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

† JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 13th of August next, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain messuage and tract of Land, situate in Lower Smithfield township, Northampton county, bounded by lands of John Drake, jun. Benjamin Vandemark and Joseph Montonye, containing about 70 acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

‡ JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 13th of August next, at the Court-house in Easton, the following messuage and tract of Land, situate in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, bounded by lands of Zacharias Roadrock, Henry Dills, John Mayers and George Engel, containing 110 acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Samuel Kirkendale, and to be sold, by

† JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of an alias venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 13th of August next, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain tract of land, situate in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, bounded by lands of Christian Eilenberger, John Towns, Elias Derly, John Lockart and Hector M'Neal, containing 78 acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, as late the estate of John Brisbon, and to be sold, by

† JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 13th of August next, at the Court-house in Easton, a certain tract of land, situate in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, containing 200 acres, it being the tract of land which William Love purchased of Hector M'Neal, and whereon he lived in the year 1787. Seized and taken in execution, as late the estate of William Love, and to be sold, by

† JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed by Christian Febiger, Esq; sole trustee of the General Loan-office of the state of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises of Joseph Smith, in Moor township, on Monday, the 20th day of August next, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situate near Adam Hickman's tavern, in said township, containing 126 acres. Taken in in execution as the estate of Joseph Smith, and to be sold by ‡ JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, July 24 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of James Bones, innkeeper, at the sign of the White Horse, on the Lancaster road, in the township of East Whiteland, on Thursday, the 16th of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Lots or Pices of Land, situate in the township aforesaid, one of them is a lot of woodland, bounded by lands of Daniel Durborough, land late of William Jones and others, containing 4 acres and 108 perches; the other of them, the greatest part is cleared land, bounded by lands late of the said William Jones, John Templeton and others, containing 8 acres 45 perches. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as the estate of Malachi Jones and Hannah his wife, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester County, July 24, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the sign of the Compass, on the Lancaster road, in the township of West-Caln, on Saturday, the 18th of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one moiety or half part of a certain piece or parcel of land, containing about 130 acres, situate in the said township, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, Joseph Whitehill and others. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of John Boyd, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, July 21, 1792.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, from Christian Febiger, Esq; Treasurer of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale, on the Premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate, lying and being in the township of West-Caln, bounded by lands late of Joseph Cox, and others, containing 174 acres, and allowance of six acres per cent. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of George Boyd and Thomas Boyd.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sherriff.

CAME to the pasture of the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Delaware county, a large pied COW; she appears to be about five years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

27th of 7th Month, 1792. * EDWARD FELL.

WAS taken up, the 26th of this instant, at the public house of the subscriber, on Lancaster road, 18 miles from Philadelphia, a pair of large working oxen. The owner is hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. HENRY RUTH.

June 27th, 1792. *

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the 8th of June 1792, a black COW, with some white marks; whoever has lost said cow, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. MAHLON HALL, jun.

July 31, 1792.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time ago, three sheep (viz. a weather, ewe and lamb;) the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN ADAMSON.

Horsham township, Montgomery county, 7th Month 28th, 1792. *

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE gaol, on the night of the ninth instant, four convicts, viz. JOSEPH SMITH, JACOB KOGH, MOSES COX and SIMON SHLORP. The above named Joseph Smith is about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, thin visage, black hair half grown, somewhat consumptive, a native of Ireland. Jacob Kogh is about twenty-three years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, of a clumsy make and sandy complexion, an American born. Moses Cox is about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slim made, sandy hair and complexion, with grey eyes and a down look, an American born. Simon Shlorp is about five feet five inches high, about fifty years of age, a native of Germany.

Whoever takes up the above named convicts, and secures them in the gaol of this county, or any within this state, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Dollars for each or either of them. HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norristown, May 11th, 1792.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1791.

This Day is Published, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

In MARKET-STREET, No 51, (Price 4/9 the ſingle Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, "and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Cere-"monies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſ-"copal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Pſalter, or Pſalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ELIJAH ETTING, late of York-town are requeſted to produce their accounts or demands, within three months from the date hereof, unto CALEB FOULKE or WILLIAM WISTER, merchants, in Philadelphia, in order to adjuſt a dividend of monies remaining in the hands of the aſſignees of the ſaid Elijah Etting's eſtate. Such perſons as neglect to produce their demands within the time aforeſaid, will be excluded from the benefit of the monies now ready to divide amongſt the creditors of the ſaid Elijah Etting.

BENJAMIN SWETT,
acting Truſtee to the eſtate of Hubley and Graff, aſſignees.

Phil. 6th Mo. 18, 1792.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January laſt, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a flaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes. and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reaſonable complaint, and has been ſeen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Suſquehanna, in company with Chriſtopher Geil, hereunder deſcribed.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himſelf, as a butcher, in ſome of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of James Mathews, deceaſed, will be ſold at private ſale, all the real eſtate of ſaid Mathews, in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, viz. the following plantation, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres of upland and meadow, on which is a good ſquare log houſe and barn, an exceeding good apple orchard of ſeven acres, about fifty acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered with ſhip timber and hickory; there is a landing on the premiſes, on Oldman's creek; alſo about twelve and a half acres of upland, and three and a half acres of meadow, on Raccoon creek, ſubject to an improving leaſe; likewiſe ſix acres of meadow on Raccoon creek. For terms apply to GIDEON DINNEY, near the premiſes, who is our attorney in fact.

JOHN CAMPBELL, and
June 8, 1792. * 6w DANIEL MORRISON.

By Iſaac Smith, eſquire, Second Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to me by George Dickinſon, of the county of Salem, who claims againſt Joſeph Dickinſon, of the ſame place, two equal undivided parts out of three equal undivided parts, the tenements to be divided into three equal parts, of three meſſuages, of one barn, of one orchard, and of two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, in the county of Salem, I have nominated Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, Eſq; and William Wilſon, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land and tenements, with the appurtenances into three equal ſhares or parts, two of the ſaid parts for the ſaid George Dickinſon, and one of the ſaid parts for the ſaid Joſeph Dickinſon, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to me at the houſe of Henry Drake, innkeeper, in Trenton, on the 22d day of Auguſt next, the ſaid Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, and William Wilſon will then be appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid land and tenements, purſuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by co-parceners, joint-tenants and tenants in common," paſſed at Perth-Amboy, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

2m. ISAAC SMITH.

WANTS a place, as a WET NURSE, in a creditable family, a Young Married Woman of a good character. Enquire at the Printing-office.

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, formerly of Newtown, in the county of Bucks, ſhop-keeper, that have diſcharged him, agreeable to the conditions mentioned in a deed of truſt from John Sykes to Abel James and others, are requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts before the 15th day of Auguſt next to the ſubſcriber. Thoſe who neglect will be excluded a dividend of monies in the hands of JOSEPH HILLBORN.

June 15th, 1792.

JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER and GILDER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that in conſequence of the ſale of the houſe where he has long reſided, he has been obliged to remove to No. 143, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, north Third-ſtreet, where he continues to ſell Looking Glaſſes of every deſcription, and to execute every branch of the Carving and Gilding Buſineſs, in the neweſt and moſt faſhionable ſtyle, and hopes for the continuance of that public favour, in his line, which he has many years experienced.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1792. 4w

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in West-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county on the night of the 6th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, with a blaze in her face and ſeveral white ſpots on her back, made by the ſaddle, near 16 hands high, about 17 years old: ſhe paces and trots. Alſo, an iron-grey or roan HORSE, 4 four years old, with a ſtar in his forehead; has his mane cut for the collar, and ſeveral marks of the collar on his ſhoulder, about 16 hands high, a natural pacer. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes, and thief or thieves, ſo that he or they be brought to juſtice, and the horſes reſtored to the owner, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horſes only.

7th mo. 7th, 1792. GEORGE THOMAS.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Morgan Buſteed, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, founder, deceaſed, are deſired to preſent their accounts for ſettlement, without delay, to

THOMAS PATTON, Adminiſtrator,
July 9, 1792. Fourth ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian Queen.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 9th inſt. a Negro Man, named SAM POPE, about 23 years of age, of a very yellow complexion; about five feet ſix inches high, and rather ſlim made: had on, and took with him, a grey coat and red waiſtcoat, a pair of corduroy breeches, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, and a white wool hat. He has the mark of a cut above his eye brows. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

JACOB DERGES.
York, June 24, 1792. ‖ 5w

SAMUEL HOWELL,

No. 54, *Cheſnut-ſtreet,*

HAS juſt imported in the Sampſon, from China, and now landing, freſh Bohea, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin, and Souchong Teas, and Nankeens, which he will ſell on low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit. May 29, 1792.

Wants Employment,

AS Clerk in a ſtore compting-houſe, or any other department, a middle aged man, of reputation, ſobriety and good morals; who can be well recommended, and give ſecurity (if neceſſary) as he was regularly bred in the mercantile line, and book-keeper in capital houſes of trade in Europe ſeveral years; he would agree to poſt books and ſettle partnerſhip accompts, or tranſact buſineſs, as clerk, on very moderate terms, or would aſſiſt as uſher to an Engliſh grammar or mathematical ſchool. For particulars apply to Mr. John Barry, maſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal free ſchool, between Second and Third, in Union-ſtreet.

N. B. As he has a family he would, upon good terms, become tutor to a few families of note in the country. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, about one mile from Righter's ferry, a young dark bay Horſe, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 20, 1792. ISAAC BOND.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 14th of June, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, near Marcus Hook, a well made Black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 7 years old, has a ſtar in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a trotter; he has been marked on the near ſhoulder with the letter H. carries a bold neck, his mane inclines to hang on both ſides. The perſon who is ſuppoſed to have ſtole the above horſe, ſays his name is John Barret, appeared to be a middle aged man: he had on a brown or dark coloured coat, with large metal buttons, corduroy jacket and breeches, white thread or cotten ſtockings, dark hair, had it clubed; ſaid he had taught ſchool about 20 miles from Little York, where, it is probable he is gone. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that he may be convicted, and the owner get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe Eight Dollars, and reaſonable charges paid by

JOHN EYRE.
Delaware county, July 9th, 1792. †

WHEREAS my wife Catharena, has eloped from my bed and board, without juſt cauſe, and being apprehenſive ſhe will run me in debt, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts for her after this date.

June 30, † JOHN MARTIN.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given on the firſt day of November next, with privilege immediately to plough and ſow buckwheat and winter crop,

THAT Plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, pleaſantly ſituated in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 114 acres of land, with a good ſtone dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, and other convenient buildings; there are good meadows well watered with never-failing ſprings, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This place is but ſixteen miles from Philadelphia, and two miles and a half from the Crooked Billet, on a road leading to Byberry, &c.

The payments will be made very eaſy to the purchaſer. For further information apply to JOSEPH DEAN, auctioneer, corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, or to

WILLIAM DEAN.
Moreland, June 23d, 1792. * t.b.c.t.f.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday, the 17th of June. from the ſubſcriber, living in Spruce ſtreet, No. 172, Philadelphia, a German Servant Man, named FREDERICK KABELMACHER, a joiner by trade, between 26 and 27 years of age, about five feet four or five inches high, well ſet, and ſtoops a little in his walking, has a pale and down-look countenance, and dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat and jacket with yellow buttons, corduroy breeches, white cotton ſtockings, good ſhoes, with white metal buckles, and a round caſtor hat almoſt new. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS, if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that he may be had again, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ MICHAEL MILLER.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coattee, fuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant man, named Jacob Stier, a butcher by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has dark brown hair, full face, dark eyes, ſpeaks very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him, a new blue cloth coat, with large yellow buttons, new fuſtian jacket and breeches, with ſmall metal buttons, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, new ſhoes with large buckles, and a new round wool hat bound. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES BOUMAN.

Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs* either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

‡ eow. MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commiſſioners appointed to divide a tract of land between the deviſees of John Nicholſon, Eſq; deceaſed, and William Tyler; and alſo a tract of land which was the property of Abel Nicholſon, while he lived, who died without iſſue, (which tract of land was by the aforeſaid John Nicholſon deviſed to his daughters, ſituate in the townſhip of Alloway's creek, in the county of Salem) will meet at the houſe of Edward Siddons, inn-keeper, in the town of Salem, on Second-day, the ſixteenth of the Seventh month next, and proceed to allot, by ballot, their ſeveral and reſpective ſhares. Given under our hands this 24th day of the Fifth month, 1792.

ELNATHAN DAVIS,)
MARK MILLER, and } Commiſſioners.
‡ JOHN REDMAN.)

STRAYED, or ſtolen, on the night of the ſixth of June inſtant, out of the paſture of Jacob Comely, inn-keeper, at Smithfield, a dark brown Gelding, three years old this graſs, about fourteen hands and three inches high, ſlim built, a natural trotter, has been lately broke to the ſaddle, but is gentle tempered, has a ſtar on his forehead, he is ſomething more than half Engliſh blood. Any perſon that can give any intelligence of ſaid horſe to ſaid Comely, or to the ſubſcriber, in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, if taken in the neighbourhood, if out of the ſtate, EIGHT DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS ROSS.

N. B. The colt above deſcribed is thin of fleſh, and has a remarkable habit of curbing in his head when rode a few miles with a tight rein, was ſhod before, and the ſhoes half worn. *

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on the Lancaſter road, in Eaſt-town townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 6th of June inſtant, a dark grey HORSE, five years old, a natural trotter, full fifteen hands and an half high, he has two ſcars on his near ſhoulder, occaſioned by the cut of a ſcythe or knife when a colt, but not eaſily ſeen unleſs examined, no brand, his head and face darker than his body, has never been docked, though his tail not much longer than common, the hair having been pulled out he might paſs for being docked unleſs examined, his mane inclines to part, and has ſomething of a hollow in his face below the eyes. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

† BENJAMIN BROWN.

Said thief has left a ſmall bay Horſe, with ſome white hairs in his tail, in the ſaid paſture, which it is likely has ben ſtolen. The owner is deſired to come, prove property and take him away.

June 7, 1792.

WAS committed a few days ago, to this gaol, a Negro Man who calls himſelf Harkey: he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a ſlim make, and ſays he is about 43 years of age, and belongs to one Parry Leatherbery, Eſq; Attorney at Law, at New Town Cheſter, Maryland. His maſter is requeſted to ſend and take him away, paying coſts, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged according to law.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.
Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, June 14, 1792. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3247.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1792.

BRANDENBURGH, May 19.

The troops deſtined to act againſt the National Aſſembly of France, as it is expreſſed in the orders iſſued on that ſubject, have been on a war footing ſince the 15th of this month. They will not however march before June, and the affairs of France are not the ſole motive for putting the king's troops in motion. The regiments ſtationed at Pomerania have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march to the frontiers of Poland. Twenty five thouſand men will be ready to aſſemble there by the 8th of June. The regiments of Braun and Lignowſki at Berlin are alſo to prepare to march to Sileſia. We only wait for the final determination of Ruſſia with regard to Poland.

FRANKFORT, May 27.

By the laſt letters from Italy we learn, that the Grand Duke of Tuſcany has, on account of the preſent war, declared all the ports in his kingdom to be neutral.

BERLIN, May 20.

The promotions which have been made in the cavalry and infantry are as follow: Major General de Parrat has been raiſed to the rank of lieutenant general; colonels Count de Kuſi, Counts d'Ohna, de Hehiwed, de Hauſen, de Böckelberg, de Lattorf, de Kothen, de Grevenitz, de Prittevitz and de Katt, have been created major-generals; 22 lieutenant-colonels have been made colonels, and 29 majors lieutenant-colonels.

The Prince Royal, Prince George of Heſſe Darmſtadt, the Prince of Hadin, the Princeſs de Radzvil, and General Rodhech from Potſdam, Duke Charles Eugene de Wurtemberg, from Sileſia; and Count Enſiedel, the Saxon Minitter, from Dreſden, are all arrived in this capital.

FULDE, May 22.

His Pruſſian Majeſty's Privy Counſellor of finances at Harlem, is arrived at Chaſſel to eſtabliſh magazines in the environs of Marbourg for the Pruſſian troops, who in three weeks leave that city to march towards the Main. The bakers and butchers have received orders to furniſh the proviſions neceſſary for that time. The engineers have been to inſpect the bridges over which thoſe troops are to paſs, in order to aſcertain whether they will bear the weight of large cannon.

WARSAW, May 20.

The grand blow, which we have ſo long expect d, is ſtruck. Ruſſia, ſeeing war declared between Auſtria and France, and finding herſelf likely to be called upon to fulfil her engagements with the former of thoſe two powers, has now avowed her intentions; which is to overturn the preſent conſtitution of Poland, and give to it a form of government which may beſt ſuit herſelf. An official declaration has been delivered to our government on this ſubject, dated the 18th of this month, and filling 12 pages in three languages Poliſh, French and Ruſſian. It announces therein the entrance of the Ruſſian troops on the territory of Poland, and the formation of a new confederation. War is therefore declared. The Republic aſſured that all Europe is fully convinced that it neither meritted nor provoked ſuch a ſtep, has taken ſuch meaſures as may ſupply the deficiency in point of forces; and among other reſolutions adopted by the diet, a decree was iſſued the 11th of this month entitled, "a meaſure for a juſt concurrence of citizens for the general defence of the country;" the ſubſtance of which is, that whoever in the preſent war ſuffers by the inroads of the enemy, ſhall be indemnified by a fraternal contribution of the whole nation, agreeable to the report of an extraordinary commiſſion, which ſhall be appointed to examine their claims; but thoſe Poles who prove rebels and traitors to their country, ſhall forfeit their fortunes, and ſuffer the death they deſerve.

MADRID, May 15.

The king has ordered eight brigantines to be fitted out at the port of Cadiz for the purpoſe of ſailing along all the coaſts of the Spaniſh poſſeſſions, and to procure a degree of knowledge of them ſufficient to enable them to form an atlas, for the benefit of navigators.

We learn that the ſhips which ſailed 2 years ago under the command of Don Alexander Malaſpina, to make diſcoveries on the ſouthern coaſts of America, are arrived in good condition at Acapulco, in New Spain, from whence Don Maliſpina means to proceed on his voyage.

PARIS, May 25.

The Mayor having been informed of a report which prevailed of the King's intention to quit this capital, gave notice to the Commandant of the forces to be upon his guard. The King was offended that the mayor ſhould have taken this precaution, and wrote the two following letters to the two adminſtrative bodies, which, at the requeſt of the Procurer-General Syndic, the Directory, cauſed to be poſted up thro' the city this morning.

Letter of the King to the Directory of the department of Paris, May 23.

"I ſend you, gentlemen, the copy of a letter which I have addreſſed to the municipality, reſpecting the letter which the mayor wrote to the commandant general of the National Guard. You will eaſily perceive the malice of the report circulated in the preſent critical ſituation. I doubt not that the Directory will redouble its vigilance and care for the maintenance of the public tranquility.

(Signed) "LOUIS."

Copy of the letter of the King to the Municipality of Paris, May 23.

"I have ſeen a letter, Gentlemen, which the Mayor wrote yeſterday evening to the commandant-general of the National Guard, in which he expreſſes alarm at my departure during the night; founded, he ſays, upon probable information. To this intelligence he adds reports of commotions and diſturbances, and gives orders to increaſe the patroles, and render them more numerous. Why does the Mayor, in conſequence of ſuch reports, give orders to the commandant-general, and communicate nothing to me, ſince it is his duty by the conſtitution, to execute under my direction the laws for the maintenance of the public tranquility? Has he forgotten the letter which I wrote to the Municipality during the month of February? You will readily perceive, gentlemen, that this report is, in the preſent circumſtances, a new and horrid calumny, by means of which it is attempted to excite the people, and alarm them reſpecting the cauſes of the preſent diſturbances. I am appriſed of all the arts which are at preſent employed, and ſtill in agitation to inflame the minds of the people, and compel me to leave my capital. But they ſhall all be in vain. While France has enemies to encounter, at home and around, my palace is in the capital. It is there I truſt to be able to diſappoint the criminal expectation of the factious.

"I place an unreſerved confidence in the citizens of Paris, in the National Guard always reſpectable, and the detachments of which employed on the frontiers have given new proofs of their excellent diſpoſitions. They will perceive, that their honour in the preſent moment requires them to redouble their zeal and vigilance. Guarded by them, and confident of the purity of my intentions, I will always be at eaſe whatever event may occur & whatever attempts may be made, nothing ſhall alter my ſolicitude and vigilance for the welfare of the kingdom."

(Signed) LOUIS.

National Legiſlative Aſſembly,

Saturday, May 26.

The aſſembly, upon hearing a report from the military committee, authoriſed the executive power to incorporate ſeveral battalions of volunteers ſtationed at Etampes, Corbeil, and other places in the neighbourhood of the capital, in the army of the North. They then, upon the report of M. Garnot, approved of the ſtate of the fortified towns as preſented by the Miniſter. The order of the day then brought on the diſcuſſion on the means of executing the law of tranſportation againſt the Refractory Prieſts.

Two letters were received from the miniſter of war: one gave a liſt of the names of the officers of Royal Allemand, Berchiny and Saxe, who had deſerted, and the other was expreſſed in the following terms:

"Monſieur Le Preſident,

"I this morning received diſpatches from M. de la Fayette. I haſten to communicate them to you. The National Aſſembly will perceive, with pleaſure, that the French ſoldiers have acquitted themſelves with courage, notwithſtanding what their detractors are pleaſed continually to ſay againſt them.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "SERVANS."

The letter enclоſed a letter from M. de la Fayette, containing an account of the action at Florennes. M. de la Fayette ſtates the number of the enemy to have been double that of the French; that within two hours after the action the French were in poſſeſſion of the field of battle; and concludes—

"I cannot pay too high encomiums to M. M. de Gouviou, Crillon, Lallemande Deſmottes, De Gaule, Gazotte, Victor de la Tour-Menbourg, Blandean, Champelioa, De Malcourt, and our other officers, ſubalterns, and ſoldiers. For five hours that the action laſted *not one man quitted the rank*; they preſerved ſilence, coolneſs, and all the courage of the moſt experienced ſoldiers."

"I have reinforced the detachment of M. Gouviou—The enemy have not appeared again."—I have the hon ur to be, &c,

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE.

"P. S. We had 24 killed, of whom three are officers; and 93 wounded, of whom five are officers."

Monday, May 28.

The ſitting of this morning commenced with another account of the action at Florennes, agreeing in all its circumſtances, and equally honourable to the ſoldiers with that given by M. de la Fayette.

May 29.

The debate on the queſtion to diſband the King's guard laſted the greateſt part of the night. M. Gaudet, Lacroix, Loſſource, &c. ſupported the motion of M. Bazire: M. M. Dumas, Girardin and Raimond, maintained the contrary opinion. In the middle of the debate, two members, M. Calvet and M. Froudiere having made uſe of ſtrong expreſſion againſt the Aſſembly, viz. M. Calvet, that they reſembled the days of Tiberius and Sejanus; and M. Froudiere, that he had for ſix months, attended to men who agitated the public mind by declamation inſtead of reaſoning—were ſent, for three days, to the priſon of the Abbey. After a very long and tumultuous debate, it was reſolved,

1. That the King's guard is diſbanded, and that a royal guard ſhall be forthwith eſtabliſhed according to law.

2. Until the formation of the new guard of the King, the national guard of Paris ſhall perform the ſervice on the King's perſon, in the ſame manner as they did before the eſtabliſhment of the King's guard.

The miniſter of juſtice informed the Aſſembly, that ſentence of death was paſſed on the aſſaſſins of M. Dillon.

The aſſembly at 5 in the morning, adjourned for four hours.

May 30.

M. Kerſaint, in the name of the diplomatic marine, and commercial committee, read the plan of a decree againſt privateering; and the aſſembly paſſed a very ſtrong decree.

1. That no commiſſion of marque and repriſal ſhould be granted.

2. That no veſſel armed merely for its own defence, ſhould be permitted to capture any veſſel of the enemy, unleſs they were provoked to it by conſtraint.

3. That no ſhips of the enemy would be taken unleſs armed for war.

4. Corſairs taken by the armed ſhips of the nation ſhall be enquired into by the tribunal of the diſtrict into which they are carried, and all Frenchmen found on board, as active partizans, ſhall be puniſhed with death. The ſubjects of the power at war ſhall be ſent to priſon, and the ſubjects of foreign powers ſhall be dealt with according to the arrangements to be agreed on with ſuch powers, and in the mean time, that they ſhall be confined in priſon.

5. All loſſes by merchants and individuals ſhall be a claim of indemnity, as a preliminary to any peace with the enemy.

6. The aſſembly invites the King to propoſe by his ambaſſadors at foreign courts, the abſolute ſuppreſſion of privateering, and to give to all nations aſſurances, that, ſo far as depends on the French nation, the liberty of navigation and commerce, the reciprocal tie of nations, and their common reſource, ſhall be preſerved.

June 3.

It is ſtrongly reported that M. Dumouriez, the miniſter for Foreign Affairs, who in this country is alſo conſidered as the chief of the Cabinet, reſigned this morning. This circumſtance is the more probable, as his want of capacity has long been the ſubject of animadverſion, and ridicule, particularly in the army. M. le Mareſchal de Rochambeau never ſpoke of him under any other deſignation than that of the Miniſter for Bedlam. He has alſo been treated with ſome neglect by the National Aſſembly, of whom he demanded ninety-five thouſand livres to furniſh his houſe. M. Dumouriez pretended that under the ancient government it was of ſmall importance what was the nominal ſalary of the Miniſter becauſe he took care to help himſelf to as much as he judged proper; but that ſince men were called into office merely for their talents and their virtues, it became neceſſary to conſider the poverty which ſeems ſo generally to accompany theſe brilliant advantages.——But the Aſſembly in its wiſdom taking into conſideration the great ſtock and increaſe of ability and virtue in the kingdom, notwithſtanding the immenſe exportation to Germany, and their quick ſucceſſion to the Miniſterial Offices, determined, that it would be too chargeable even for the preſent proſperous ſtate of our finances, to furniſh them all houſes at the rate of ninety-five thouſand livres; ſo that for aught we can ſee, virtue and ſenſe are as likely to go threadbare in the reign of equality and reaſon, as they have ever done, or, at leaſt, complained of doing, in the abominable countries were there has been gradation in the ranks of ſociety.

M. Servan, Miniſter at War, is believed to have followed Meſſieurs de Narbonne and de Grave theſe three Miniſters together have been in office about ſix months. They ſay that his ſucceſſor it already appointed, and that all the Miniſterial Offices are henceforth to go amongſt the Jacobins in rotation. The three next firſt Miniſters are already known by all the clubiſts and patriotic bookſellors.

M. Dumouriez perſiſted to the laſt in his reſolution to attack between the twentieth and twenty-eighth; four of his couriters arrived in quick ſucceſſion, to preſs M. le Mareſchal de Lukner to march into the enemy's country.—the Mareſchal appeared to reſent the obſtinancy of the Miniſter in purſuit of his chimeras. It is aſſerted, that he wrote to him, "That if he was determined to attack, he ſhould come himſelf and put himſelf at the head of the army." It is even believed by ſome perſons, that M. Dumouriez has taken him at his word, and that this is the immediate cauſe of his reſignation.

Meſſieurs de Montmorin and du Betrand remain at Paris, where they openly brave the Jacobins. They have denounced afreſh their calumniators; but as the example of theſe Gentlemen might inſpire the real ſervants of the King with freſh courage, it is pretty certain that the Committee of Vigilance is actually occupied with the charges which are to ſend them to keep company with M. Deleſſart.

The new device of the Emigrants is, "*Salute an Peuple—Mort au Brigands—Vive le Roi.*"

The denunciation of the auſtrian Committee occupied the greateſt part of the ſitting of the National Aſſembly on Monday laſt.

M. Chabot, the acculatory orator upon the occaſion, read ſeveral letters, and recited ſeveral converſations, which he thought proved a plot for carrying off the King, diſſolving the National Aſſembly, and effecting a Counter Revolution. There had been a manufactory alſo of white cockades and ſabres, with the inſcription, "Conquer or die, for the King." M. Chabot was heard with ſome attention till he reached the abſurdity of accuſing M. M. Luckner and La Fayette of a correſpondence with the Emigrants, and then the indignation of the Aſſembly interrupted his ſpeech.

His denunciation was referred to the Committee of Circumſpection and of twelve, tho' a Member of the former Committee had reported, that M. Chabot before refuſed to communicate to them ſome of the pieces upon which his accuſation was founded. That part of the charge which related to M. M. Luckner and La Fayette was treated with deſerved contempt.

When this affair had been thus diſpoſed of, M. Robes indignantly mounted the Tribune, to denounce M. D'Orleans as a regicide, and M. Dumouriez as a traitor to the nation, having communicated the plans of the campaign to the enemy. It was their plan, he ſaid, to offer the crown of France to the Duke of York, and to abandon her colonies to the Engliſh.

After ſome laughter, it was moved that M. M. Chabot and Ribes would be ſent to the Abbey, but this motion, as well as the conſideration of the charge made by M. Ribes, was overcome by the Order of the Day.

The Miniſter at War propoſed to the Aſſembly, that each canton in the kingdom ſhould depute five ſoldiers to be preſent at the enſuing federation on the 14th of July, and after taking the oaths there, to form a camp eſpecially for the protection of the capital. This propoſal was well received, but the conſideration of it was deferred.

That of bread has riſen rapidly, and excited a great deal of fermentation—it is, however, cheaper here than in any of the provinces. The city is full of emigrants, and the police takes very vigorous meaſures to aſcertain the ſtate of ſtrangers.

FAYETTE'S ARMY.

Extract of a letter from the Camp of Rancenne, of May 17, 1792.

A new regiment is arrived in camp—that formerly called Dauphin. It is a fine body of troops. News from our detached corps is confined to a few ſkirmiſhes between the patroles, which are ſo many leſſons for our light troops.—We ſtill perform in the camp, notwithſtanding the bad weather, military manœuvres and exerciſe with cartridge. The troops become accuſtomed to the ſmell of powder, draw the trigger without flinching, and take good aim. The General, who never miſſes appearing at theſe exerciſes, alſo often viſits the works that are going on to fortify his camp. We have been prohibited, every military man or perſon belonging to the camp, to go to Givet, without a written permiſſion; ſo that the communication between the troops and the city is rare. The diſtributions are made at the village of Rancennes. Under the general's great tent the orders are given every day at 11 o'clock;—four patroles and two ſubaltern officers are placed on the outſide to prevent any one's coming near. The General himſelf dictates the orders, and the Chief of ſtaff-Officers gives a detail of what has been done. Duty is done with regularity, zeal and alacrity. We ſtill want many neceſſaries:—but the Directors of the Departments, upon a requiſition from the General, haſten to ſupply our wants. I had like to have forgotten, before I cloſed my letter, to mention that the General informed the officer of the Staff, that he ſhould be abſent three or four days, to attend a conference with the other two Generals. Valenciennes is ſaid to be the rendezvous. The army remains divided into two parts; one ſtationed upon the Auſtrian territory, under the command of M. Gouvion, the other in the camp, commanded by M. de Narbonne. M. de Lomoy chief of the Staff, goes to viſit the camp of Dun, and is, it is ſaid, to viſit part of the frontier.

BAREUTH, May 14.

One of the 18th regiments of fuſileers in garriſon here received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march. The orders

were thus worded: "As it may happen that his Majeſty will find himſelf obliged to march a corps of troops againſt the National Aſſembly, [ſo it is exactly written] the battalion is ordered to be ſo prepared as to be ready to march by the 30th inſtant."

FRANKFORT, May 8.

The Heſſian troops which form a cordon towards the Rhine are 15000 in number; they are upon a war eſtabliſhment. It is ſcarcely any longer doubted, but that this army will join the Pruſſian and Auſtrian forces. The Landgrave of Heſſe hopes, no doubt, by this mark of compliance to fill the ninth electorate now vacant.—— What is certain is, that even before the declaration of war made by France, the king of Pruſſia and Hungary had addreſſed a confidential letter to ſeveral princes of the empire, to induce them to fall into their meaſures. They have preferred adopting this mode of proceeding, than to apply in open diet at Ratiſbonne. If they had taken this laſt ſtep they had to fear, beſides prodigious delays, that the majority might declare againſt the war. They are by a contrary conduct certain to command the aſſiſtance of all the princes and ſtates ſubject to their immediate influence.

LONDON, June 9.

The accounts received yeſterday from Paris contain nothing very material. The alarm in the capital was beginning to ſubſide, and the order for the Mayor to give an account of the ſtate of every day to the National Aſſembly was ſuſpended.

The lateſt accounts from the Northern army, dated May 31, were, that it had received conſiderable reinforcements of troops of the line, and National Guards, and that both the officers and ſoldiers paid the ſtricteſt attention to diſcipline. M. d'Orleans joined on the 30th. He is to ſerve merely as a volunteer.

The lateſt news received from the continent yeſterday, abſolutely confirm the reports of the march of the Pruſſian forces towards the French frontiers, to the amount of 50 or 60,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Mons, May 28.

"Information being received, that the detachment of French infantry poſted before Conde, at a place called Le Cocq, had been reinforced, and that cannon had been ſent into the entrenchment, it was reſolved to attack it yeſterday, the 27th, at break of day.

"This was executed by a diviſion of Hungarian grenadiers, and in ſpite of the obſtacles which hedges and buſhes formed againſt them, they ſucceeded in diſlodging part of the enemy's infantry, although, on notice of the approach of the grenadiers, they had reſolved to defend themſelves. The reſt had already ſpread themſelves over the fields with a view to get into Conde; but when theſe attempted to follow their example, they were attacked by a troop of Huſſars under the command of the Prince de Ligne, whom he had led to the glacis of the fort. There were 30 of them killed, and three taken priſoners. No cannon were found in the entrenchment.

"After continuing ſome time oppoſite the fort, which played its artillery without effect againſt our troops, who had advanced beyond the poſt above mentioned, our men retreated into the camp, with ſome arms and other ſpoils taken from the enemy, and alſo ſome wounded men, conſiſting of ſix grenadiers and two huſſars. One of them only remained dead on the field of battle."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, June 2.

The Houſe went up to St. James's with the addreſs of thanks voted to his majeſty for the late Proclamation.

Adjourned till Tueſday next.

The addreſs was as follows:

To the King's moſt excellent majeſty,
The humble addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and temporal, and Commons,
in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration your majeſty's royal proclamation, which has, by your majeſty's command, been laid before us: And we beg leave to teſtify to your majeſty our warm and grateful ſenſe of this freſh proof of your majeſty's conſtant ſolicitude for the welfare and happineſs of your people. We cannot ſee, without indignation, the attempts which have been made to weaken, in the minds of your majeſty's ſubjects, the ſentiments of obedience to the laws, and of attachment to the form of government, civil and religious, ſo happily eſtabliſhed within this realm. The advantages which, under the government of your majeſty and your illuſtrious anceſtors, have been derived from legal and well-regulated freedom, and the unexampled bleſſings which we actually enjoy, afford to your majeſty's ſubjects peculiar motives to reflect with gratitude, on their preſent ſituation, and to beware of thoſe deluſive theories which are inconſiſtent with the relations and duties of all civil ſociety. And we deem it, under the preſent circumſtances, the peculiar duty of every good citizen to diſcourage and counteract every attempt, direct and indirect, againſt public order and tranquility. We are confident that the ſentiments which we now expreſs to your majeſty, are the general ſentiments of the nation: They muſt feel with us that real liberty can only exiſt under the protection of law, and the authority of efficient and regular government; and they have ſeen, by happy experience, that the mixed form of our legiſlature comprehends and provides for the various intereſts of the community, through all its ſeveral deſcriptions, and maintains and preſerves thoſe gradations of property and condition which furniſh the great incentives to uſeful induſtry, and are equally eſſential to the vigour and exertion of every part, and to the ſtability and welfare of the whole. They therefore know that the collective ſtrength and proſperity of the empire, its wealth, its credit and its commerce, as well as the only ſecurity for the perſons, the property, and the liberties of each individual, are eſſentially connected with the preſervation of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution.

Impreſſed with theſe opinions, we think it our duty to aſſure your majeſty of our firm determination to ſupport your majeſty in the reſolution which your majeſty has adopted; and we are fully perſuaded, that every exertion which may be neceſſary will be ſeconded by the zeal and gratitude of a free and loyal people.

His majeſty received the addreſs on the throne in the great council chamber; after which the Lord Chancellor had a private interview with the King.

They write from Liſbon, that their laſt letters from Tangiers mentioned that the kingdom of Morocco was ſtill a prey to diviſions; a deſperate engagement had lately taken place between the Black ſoldiers and the Brebbers in the city of Mequinex, in which 200 of the latter were killed. The troops, however, around the country, in revenge for the death of their comrades, made an attack on that city, the reſult of which had not been learnt. Sidi Mully Soliman is there, who has been proclaimed ſovereign both at that place and Fez.

STATE PAPER.

Official Note delivered by his Excellency the French Ambaſſador to Lord Grenville, dated London, May 12, 1792.

"THE underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary of his majeſty the king of the French, has orders to remit to his excellency lord Grenville, ſecretary of ſtate for the department of foreign affairs, the following note.

"The king of the French upon ſending a miniſter plenipotentiary to London, has ſpecially charged him to begin his miſſion by manifeſting to the Britiſh Government the reaſons which have peremptorily determined France to a war againſt the king of Hungary and Bohemia. He has thought this manifeſtation due to the purity of the intentions which animate him, as well as to the laws of good neighborhood, and to the value which he attaches to every thing that may cheriſh the confidence and friendſhip of the two nations, who have now more than ever motives for connection and union.

"Become the king of a free nation, after having ſworn to maintain the conſtitution which it has given itſelf, he has not been able to perceive all the attempts which may be made againſt that conſtitution, and his integrity alone muſt have commanded him to prevent and combat them.

"The king has ſeen a great conſpiracy form itſelf againſt France, the agents of which league, overcome by an outrageous pity for him, have informed him of their deſigns; and his majeſty has had the pain to reckon among them ſome French, whoſe fidelity to him might ſeem to be guaranteed by ſo many powerful motives, and by bonds ſo particular.

"The king has not ſpared the endeavors of perſuaſion to recal them to their duty, and to diſſipate the threatening league which ſupports and fortifies their guilty hopes. But the emperor Leopold, the mover and declared chief of this vaſt plot, and, after his death, Francis king of Hungary and Bohemia, have ſatisfied none of the free and reiterated demands of the king. After having, by delays and vague anſwers, wearied the impatience of the French, increaſed each day by new provocations, theſe princes have ſucceſſively avowed the coalition of powers againſt France; they have not defended themſelves as to the part which they have, or as to that which they now take; far from being inclined to diſſolve it by their influence, they have endeavored to connect it with facts which were foreign to it, and with reſpect to which France has never refuſed juſtice to the perſons intereſted in them; and, as if the king of Hungary and Bohemia would conſecrate the perpetuity of the attempt made by him upon the ſovereignty of the French empire, he has declared that this coalition, equally injurious to the king and to the nation, cannot ceaſe while France ſhall adhere to the weighty motives which have provoked the rupture, that is, while France, jealous of its independence, ſhall give up no part of its new conſtitution.

"Such an anſwer, preceded and ſupported by preparations the moſt evidently hoſtile, and by a protection but ill concealed of the rebels, appeared to the National Aſſembly, the King, and to all France, as a manifeſt aggreſſion; for it is to begin a war, to announce, that on all ſides troops are collected to conſtrain the inhabitants of a country to alter the form of government which they have freely choſen, and ſworn to defend. Such is the ſenſe and the ſubſtance of all the evaſive anſwers of the miniſter of the emperor, and of the king of Hungary, to the plain and loyal explanations which the king has demanded of them.

"Thus the king ſees himſelf compelled to enter into a war which was already declared againſt him; but, whatever may be the events of this war, France religiouſly faithful to her conſtitution, repels every idea of aggrandizement; ſhe would preſerve her limits, her liberty, her conſtitution, her unalienable right to reform herſelf, when ſhe judges it convenient. She will never conſent that, under any pretence, foreign powers ſhall undertake to give her laws, or ſhall dare to preſerve the hope of ſo doing; but this fierceneſs itſelf, ſo natural and ſo juſt, is a ſure guarantee to all powers who have not provoked it, not only of her conſtantly pacific diſpoſitions, but alſo of the reſpect which the French will ſhew in all times for the laws, the uſages, and all the forms of the governments of different people. The king alſo wiſhes it to be known, that he diſavows moſt loudly, and with ſeverity, all thoſe of his agents in foreign courts, at peace with France, who ſhall dare to depart for an inſtant from this reſpect, either in fomenting or favoring inſurrections againſt eſtabliſhed order, or in interfering in any manner ſoever in the interior politics of thoſe ſtates, under pretence of a proſelytiſm, which, exerciſed towards friendly powers, would be a real violation of the rights of nations.

"The king hopes, that the Britiſh government will ſee in this expoſal, the inconteſtible juſtice and the neceſſity of the war which the French nation ſupports againſt the king of Bohemia and of Hungary, and that they will find in it moreover a common principle of liberty and of independence, of which they ought not to be leſs jealous than France, for England alſo is free, becauſe ſhe willed to be ſo, and certainly, ſhe has not ſuffered that other powers ſhould come to compel a change of conſtitution, which ſhe has adopted, that they ſhould afford the leaſt ſupport to her rebellious ſubjects, or that they ſhould pretend to mingle themſelves under any pretext with her interior debates.

"Perſuaded that his Britannic majeſty deſires not leſs ardently than himſelf to ſee the ſtates conſolidated and confirmed, the king requires, that conformably to the third article of the treaty of navigation and commerce of the 20th of September 1786, his Britannic majeſty would iſſue to all the ſubjects of Great-Britain, and cauſe to be publiſhed in the ordinary manner in thoſe two kingdoms, and in the iſlands and countries which depend upon them, an expreſs prohibition of exerciſing againſt France, or againſt French veſſels, any hoſtility at ſea, and of taking out any commiſſion, or letters of repriſal from the different princes or ſtates, who are, or may be at war with France, and of uſing in any manner, ſuch patents or commiſſions.

"The king requeſts, moreover, that all the articles of the above-mentioned treaty, which have relation to the caſe of either power being at war, and eſpecially the 3d, 16th, 24th, 39th, 40th, and 41ſt articles, ſhall be punctually obſerved and executed, as his majeſty is determined, on his part, to act with reſpect to all the ſtipulations of that treaty."

BY THE KING,
A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Whereas Hoſtilities have broken out between the moſt Chriſtian King, and the King of Hungary; his majeſty, for the preſervation and continuance of friendſhip and amity between him and their ſaid majeſties, doth, by this Royal Proclamation, (with the advice of his Privy Council) ſtrictly prohibit and forbid all his ſubjects whatſoever, to take any Commiſſion at Sea, from any Foreign Prince, againſt any other Foreign Prince or State now in amity with his majeſty, or their ſubjects, or by virtue or under colour of any ſuch commiſſion already taken, or hereafter to be taken, to ſet out or employ any veſſel or ſhip of war, or to ſerve as Marines in any ſhip or veſſel which ſhall be employed againſt any Prince or State now in amity with his majeſty, or their ſubjects, during the preſent war: and all his majeſty's ſubjects are required to take notice of his Royal command, and to conform themſelves to the ſame, upon pain of incurring his majeſty's high diſpleaſure and of being puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity of law and juſtice.

And whereas the Moſt Chriſtian King hath cauſed application to be made to his majeſty, that his majeſty would, conformable to the Third Article of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, concluded at Verſailles the Twenty ſixth of September, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, renew and publiſh, in all his dominions and Countries, the ſtrict and expreſs Prohibition contained in the ſaid Article: his majeſty doth hereby ſtrictly forbid all his Subjects to receive any Commiſſion for arming and acting at Sea as privateers, or letters of repriſals, from any enemy of the moſt Chriſtian King, or by virtue or under colour of ſuch Commiſſions or Repriſals, to diſturb, infeſt, or any ways damage his Subjects; or to arm Ships as Privateers, or go out to ſea therewith, under the ſevereſt Puniſhment that can be inflicted on the Tranſgreſſors beſides being liable to make full reſtitution and ſatisfaction to thoſe to whom they have done any damage.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Twenty-fifth day of May, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, in the Thirty ſecond year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

STATE PAPER.

Tranſlation of an official Note lately preſented by M. Chauvelin, the French miniſter at the court of London, to Lord Grenville, on the 24th ult.

THE under-ſigned miniſter plenipotentiary from the king of the French to his Britannic majeſty, has the honor to inform lord Grenville, miniſter of ſtate for the foreign department,

"That the royal proclamation, publiſhed on the 21ſt of the preſent month, and communicated to the two houſes of parliament, contains ſome expreſſions, which appear (no doubt, contrary to the intentions of the Britiſh miniſtry) to give credit to the erroneous opinions which the enemies of France ſtrive to propagate, relative to the intentions of Great-Britain.

"If individuals of this kingdom have entered into a foreign correſpondence, tending to excite troubles; and if, as the proclamation ſeems to inſinuate, ſome

Frenchmen have joined into their views, this is a circumſtance unconnected with the French nation, the legiſlative body, the king and his miniſters; it is a fact entirely unknown to them, entirely repugnant to all the principles of juſtice, and which, on being ſhewn, will be univerſally condemned throughout France.

"Independantly of thoſe principles of juſtice, from which the free people ought never to depart if any one is anxious to reflect candidly on the true intereſts of the French nation, is it not evident that they muſt be anxious for the internal peace, and the force and duration of the conſtitution of a country which they already look upon as a natural ally?

"Is not this the ſole reaſonable wiſh which a people can form, who perceive ſo many efforts exerted againſt their liberty?

"The miniſter plenipotentiary of France, profoundly penetrated with theſe truths and maxims of univerſal morality, has already developed them in an official note preſented to the Britiſh miniſtry by the expreſs order of his court, on the 15th of the preſent month.

"The honor of France, the deſire which ſhe entertains to preſerve and augment the good intelligence between the two countries, and the neceſſity of obviating all doubts on this ſubject, requiring that it ſhould acquire all poſſible publicity, the under-ſigned miniſter plenipotentiary begs lord Grenville to obtain permiſſion from his Britannic majeſty to communicate the preſent official note to the two houſes of parliament, before they deliberate on the proclamation of the 21ſt of May. He alſo ſeizes this opportunity to renew the teſtimonies of his high eſteem and reſpect for his excellency.

"CHAUVELIN,
"Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France."

MARTINSBURGH, July 24.

A gentleman who arrived in this town on Friday laſt from the weſtward, informed us, that he ſaw captain Butler, (a brother to the unfortunate General Butler) a few days before, at Cumberland, who accquainted him, that he had been to Detroit, where he was aſſured by the Britiſh commander at that poſt, that the report lately circulating of the General ſtill living and a priſoner with the Indians, was not only without foundation, but related to him the following melancholy particulars of his death:—Soon after the retreat of our army, on the 4th November laſt, from the bloody plains of the Miami, the well noted and as infamous Simon Girthie, came up to the General, who was then fitting; he knew him and ſpoke to him;—the General ſuffering under the moſt excruciating pain from his wouuds, deſired Girthie to put an end to his miſery; but he declining to give the fatal ſtroke, turned and whiſpered to an Indian ſtanding by, that the perſon he had juſt been ſpeaking to, was the commander of the defeated army; upon which the Indian immediately ſunk his tomahawk into his head, and he expired.—A number of Indians then ſurrounded and ſcalped him; but, what is moſt ſhocking to relate, they opened his body, took out his heart, cut it in as many pieces as there were tribes in the action, and divided it among them.—Thus died the brave General BUTLER!

The ſame gentleman further informed us, that 1500 Indians were lately in council at the Maumee towns—that they were determined on war—that the two commiſſioners, meſſrs. Bruſh and Freeman, who went with a flag to endeavour to treat with them on terms of peace, had been murdered by them—and that another flag which went to a diſtant quarter, not having been heard of, it was ſuppoſed met a ſimilar fate.

RICHMOND, July 28.

By accounts from Kentucky we are informed, that about the 1ſt of this month a party of Indians appeared near Frankfort, and took a great number of horſes and negroes, Col. M'Dowell, with 300 men, purſued them to the Ohio; but not falling in with them he croſſed the river, leaving 100 men to take care of his horſes; after marching 12 or 15 miles, overtook a large party, when a ſevere engagement enſued, but being overpowered by numbers, was obliged to retreat. He then ſent for the men left behind, and came up with the Indians the next day, and after engaging for ſome time, obliged them to make a percipatate retreat. Col. M'Dowell took ſix Indian warriors, two Engliſh men and a Frenchman from Detroit, and all the negroes and horſes.

WINCHESTER, July 30.

On the 9th inſtant, one of Captain Lewis's ſoldiers was fired at, a ſhort diſtance from the fort on Clinch, called Rye Cove, and received a wound, with becoming ſpirit he returned the fire, and ſaw one of the Indians fall—he then retreated, quick ſtep, and got clear of the purſuers. This affair, and that performed by Friely, the ſcout, a few weeks before, ſhews the determination of the militia on duty, never to ſurrender themſelves priſoners to the enemy.

The gentleman who tranſmitted us the above intelligence, alſo adds, that certain information had been received in the Territory of the United States ſouth of the river Ohio, that ſeveral ſmall parties of both Creek and Cherokee Indians had ſet out from their reſpective nations with a full determination to do miſchief.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.

The following letters were received on Monday laſt, by expreſs from Fort Franklin—

"Buffaloe creek, July 1, 1792.

"The Cornplanter and other chiefs in council here determined to ſend a meſſage from Congreſs to the hoſtile Indians, and have diſpatched Captain Henry and three more Indians with it."

"Obaletown, July 7, 1792.

"The Cornplanter has got home from the council at Buffaloe creek, and informs me that it was determined in council that a number of the chiefs of the ſix nations ſhould go and ſpeak with the hoſtile Indians, to try to bring them to peace, but when they are to go is not yet fixed on—that a council is to be held at Buffaloe creek in a few days, at which the ſeven nations and our Oneidas are to be preſent—they had arrived at Oſwego, Capt. Brant's town, when the Cornplanter left the council."

Capt. Samuel Brady, of Ohio county, Virginia, accompanied by two men, has made a tour into the Indian country of 30 days—he returned about ten days ago, and we underſtand, has communicated his diſcoveries to the Lieutenants of Waſhington and Ohio counties, and to the Commander in Chief.—From ſome hints thrown out by him we have been able to collect, that he could not approach Sanduſky nearer than five miles, as there were a great number of Indians in the woods near that place; and that he was diſcovered and followed a conſiderable diſtance by ſeveral parties of Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 8.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable houſe in London, to their friends in New-York, dated June 6.

"Your ſtocks, which from the advice from your ſide, and the forced ſales which have been made, in conſequence had lowered, begin to look up and obtain at preſent—

The 6 per cents.	111 per cent.	with a proſpect of going higher.
3 per cents.	66	
Deferred	68	

The Municipallity of Warſaw gave a grand dinner in the Palace of Radzivil, on the 13th of May, to 500 perſons. The king of Poland, who was amomg the company, when his health was drank as king, roſe and ſaid, "The period is arrived, in which artificial diſtinctions ceaſe, except ſo far as they are conferred by the people, and are acknowledged by thoſe who are honoured with them to be conferred. Vive la Municipalite." Afterwards the king drank Vive la Nation; and the hall reſounded with the ſhouts of Vive le Roi, Vive le Premier Citoyen, Vive l'Ammi des Hommes.

The inhabitants of Guernſey have ſent a formal declaration to the French National Aſſembly, to contradict the reports of their intending to fit out privateers under Auſtrian colours; and ſolemny aſſuring them the very contrary is the caſe, and that they have not only their warmeſt wiſhes, but that while England and France are at peace they wiſh to live on the moſt friendly terms.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Columbia, Kentucky, June 19.

"The Indians from time to time ſteal our horſes—I am clearly of opinion that ſince the firſt ſettlement they have ſtolen horſes to the amount of 3000l. that is from Columbia alone and its vicinity.

"They now and then kill ſome of our citizens and ſcalp them, or carry them into a horrid captivity. The latter end of April they killed, within 3 miles of Columbia, a Mr. James Nevil, a Lieutenant in our militia—a young man of great worth; they nearly ſkinned his head all over in taking off his ſcalp. The loſs of this valuable member of ſociety was greatly regretted, and was a very ſevere blow to his afflicted mother, who had but a few months before followed her huſband to the grave; and was left with ſeveral ſmall children, leaning and depending in a great meaſure on this her dear ſon—he was brought in and buried with great decency; the Rev. John Smith preached a funeral ſermon on the occaſion. A Mr. Ball was killed or taken priſoner at the ſame time; he has not ſince been heard of. A Mr. Orcut, who was in company, received two wounds, but got in and is nearly recovered. About the beginning of May 3 men were killed at Dunlap's ſtation—and within a few weeks two men were killed on the road between Cincinnati and Lexington. Three Ambaſſadors are ſent to the different Indian nations, to negociate a peace; a Mr. Gerard, an inhabitant of Columbia, to the Shawaneſe; Major Trueman to the Delawares; and Col. Hardin to the Wiandots (as I am informed.) We have as yet no news from them and grow uneaſy on their account.

"The Indians who are priſoners at Fort-Waſhington, behave as I am told with great fortitude and propriety; and are induſtrious in their way, when they can get any thing to do, and ſeem anxious to procure wampum. The Indian Queen is well—a week or two ago Major Trueman aſked her acceptance of a guinea, which ſhe ſeemed not to know the value of; but being informed it would procure wampum, ſhe accepted it with becoming gratitude; ſince which their greateſt artiſts have been buſily employed in making a belt of the moſt brilliant kind; after they had finiſhed this, they took a Doctor Brown, who is in the medical department, a man of great humanity and goodneſs of heart, who on all occaſions had ſmypatmized with them in their captivity; and with all ceremonies of Royalty crowned him King of their nation—after the coronation the Queen approached and paid him all that homage due to his Majeſty, her rightful ſovereign——after which all the reſt in due order approached and paid their obedience. They had procured for him all the Kingly robes in their power, and dreſſed him in a grand belt of wampum they had made."

On Thurſday morning was witneſſed a very melancholy event at Mr. Henry Kizer's powder mill, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, between the hours of 9 and 10. There was a large quantity of powder in the mill, which by accident took fire and blew up with a great exploſion, which was heard at Schuylkill ferry, and was there ſuppoſed to be an earthquake. Mr. Kizer, and three others, who were in the mill, were blown to pieces; and a Mr. Henry Fraily, a copartner of Mr. Kizer, was ſo wounded that his life is deſpaired of. A young woman who happened to be near the mill at the time it blew up, had both her legs broken, and was otherwiſe very much injured, by one of the rafters which was carried from the building by the violence of the exploſion.

The following Circular Letter has been prepared and ſigned by the committee of correſpondence. We are informed that Mr. Wilſon has declined ſerving his fellow citizens as a member of the committee, becauſe he thinks a conference the moſt proper mode of collecting information on the ſubject of their appointment.

[CIRCULAR.]

SIR, *Philadelphia, 3d Auguſt* 1792.

By the encloſed copy of the minutes of the proceedings of a general meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, you will perceive, that the citizens are deſirous to obtain information "of the ſenſe of the people in the different parts of this ſtate, reſpecting the characters proper to be nominated as repreſentatives of Congreſs, and electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States;" and that they have committed to us the taſk of endeavouring to collect the materials, on which their judgment and choice, in this important buſineſs, may be fairly independently, and ſatisfactorily, exerciſed.

We are ſolicitous, Sir, to diſcharge ſo honourable, and ſo ſacred a truſt, with diligence and impartiality; and, relying on the aſſiſtance of every virtuous and candid freeman, we believe it practicable to accompliſh the object of our appointment, without exciting ſuſpicion or meriting reproach.

The purpoſe of our appointment, indeed, you will readily obſerve, is merely miniſterial, with a view to collect neceſſary information. We are not delegated to deliberate upon the ſubject of the election; to admit or reject the names of the candidates; to declare the ſenſe of the people, or to frame a ticket: all that we are authoriſed to do (all that we have undertaken, or mean to do, on the preſent occaſion) is to obtain a liſt of the various characters, whom the citizens of every denomination, and in every part of the ſtate, deem to be qualified for Repreſentatives in Congreſs, and electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States: and to ſubmit this liſt, without the influence of a ſelection, or a comment, to the deliberate conſideration, and unbiaſſed ſuffrages of the people. It is proper, however, at the ſame time to add, that no annoymous communications will be noticed.

Permit us, then, Sir, to requeſt, that you will, as expeditiouſly as you can, communicate, by a letter addreſſed to the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania, the names of the perſons (particularly of thoſe in your neighbourhood) who, according to your own opinion, and the opinions of the inhabitants of the county in which you reſide, ought to be preferred at the election of thirteen Repreſentatives in Congreſs, and fifteen electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

We are, Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
Humble Servants,
THOMAS M'KEAN,
JAMES HUTCHINSON,
A. J. DALLAS,
JOHN BARCLAY,
HILARY BAKER,
JARED INGERSOLL.

To
of the County of

☞ The printers of newſpapers throughout the ſtate are requeſted to publiſh the above letter; and communications, upon the ſubject to which it relates, will be welcome from every citizen of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties.

At a reſpectable Meeting of a number of inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, at the hhuſe of Joſeph Tyſon, in Worceſter townſhip, the 6th day of Auguſt, 1792, Doctor Edward Shippen in the chair.

It was reſolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral townſhips in this county, to meet at their reſpective places of chooſing townſhip officers, on Saturday, the 18th inſtant, between the hours of two and ſix o'clock in the afternoon, to chooſe two perſons from each townſhip, to meet at the houſe of the ſaid Joſeph Tyſon, on Monday, the 20th inſtant, at two o'cloek in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of appointing a committee of four perſons (being the number of members that this county is entitled to in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this commonwealth) to meet delegates from the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, at Lancaſter, on the 20th day of September next, in order to conſult who will be proper perſons to repreſent this ſtate in Congreſs for the enſuing two years, and likewiſe to conſult who will be proper perſons for electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

Signed by order of the Meeting,
EDWARD SHIPPEN, Junr.

Atteſt. CADWALADER EVANS, Junr. Sec'ry.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE ſociety for the inſtitution and ſupport of Firſt-Day, or Sunday Schools, in the city of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, having eſtabliſhed two ſchools for boys, under the care of Mr. John Poor and Mr. John Barry, and one ſchool for girls, under the care of Mr. John Ely; the Board of Viſitors do hereby earneſtly ſolicit all their fellow-citizens, who cannot otherwiſe avail themſelves of educating thoſe under their care, to ſend them to thoſe ſchools, to receive that inſtruction which is ſo neceſſary to qualify them for uſefulneſs in civil ſociety.

Firmly perſuaded of this great truth, that to diſſeminate knowledge, is preparing mankind for virtue, freedom, and happineſs; the Board do therefore earneſtly requeſt, that all their fellow-citizens who have experienced the advantages of education, will uſe their influence with thoſe whoſe circumſtances prevent the inſtruction of their children, to ſend them to thoſe ſchools, that they may thereby derive the advantages intended by the ſociety.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1792.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB WEBER, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce them, on or before the firſt day of September next, when the adminiſtrators are determined to make ſettlement thereof with the concerned, to

ABRAHAM WEBER,
BENJAMIN WEBER, } Adminiſtrators.
CHRISTIAN WEBER,

Montgomery county, Auguſt 4, 1792. *

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Cain townſhip, Cheſter county, a large red STEER, (appears to have been worked.) The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Auguſt 1, 1792. * JOHN M'DERMOND.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 12th of June laſt, a Mulatto ſlave, named BARNEY, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a very ſtrong make, has a large ſcar over his right eye, and ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, he can read and write, he underſtands all kinds of farmer buſineſs, and can play on the fiddle; had on, and took with him, a fuſtian coat and jacket, a ſtriped ditto, a pair of blue and white ſtriped cotton trowſers, a pair of tow ditto, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, calf-ſkin pumps, with large plated buckles, a fine ſhirt, a red ſilk handkerchief, and a wool hat almoſt new; he is an artful fellow, and perhaps has a paſs; it is likely he will change his name and his clothes, and try to paſs for a freeman. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT BUYERS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

July 23, 1792. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, on the 8th inſt. a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 17, 1792. ‡ JAMES DARRAH.

Northampton county, July 20, 1792.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 13th of Auguſt next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage and tract of Land, ſituate in Williams' townſhip, Northampton county, bounded by the river Delaware, lands of Joſeph Richards, Peter Laddich and others, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, late the eſtate of Hugh Hughes, Eſq; deceaſed. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

† JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 13th of Auguſt next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage and tract of Land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, Northampton county, bounded by lands of John Draks, jun. Benjamin Vandemark and Joſeph Montonye, containing about 70 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

‡ JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 13th of Auguſt next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, the following meſſuage and tract of Land, ſituate in Upper Mount Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, bounded by lands of Zacharias Roadrock, Henry Dills, John Mayers and George Engel, containing 110 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Kirkendale, and to be ſold, by

† JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 13th of Auguſt next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Upper Mount Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, bounded by lands of Chriſtian Eilenberger, John Townes, Elias Deily, John Lockart and Hector M'Neal, containing 78 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution, as late the eſtate of John Briſbon, and to be ſold, by

† JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff,

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 13th of Auguſt next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Upper Mount Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, containing 200 acres, it being the tract of land which William Love purchaſed of Hector M'Neal, and whereon he lived in the year 1787. Seized and taken in execution, as late the eſtate of William Love, and to be ſold, by

† JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed by Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the General Loan-office of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes of Joſeph Smith, in Moor-townſhip, on Monday, the 20th day of Auguſt next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate near Adam Hickman's tavern, in ſaid townſhip, containing 126 acres. Taken in in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Smith, and to be ſold by ‡ JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, July 24, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of James Bones, innkeeper, at the ſign of the White Horſe, on the Lancaſter road, in the townſhip of Eaſt Whiteland, on Thurſday, the 16th of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Lots or Pices of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, one of them is a lot of woodland, bounded by lands of Daniel Durborough, land late of William Jones and others, containing 4 acres and 108 perches; the other of them, the greateſt part is cleared land, bounded by lands late of the ſaid William Jones, John Templeton and others, containing 8 acres 45 perches. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Malachi Jones and Hannah his wife, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, July 24, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the ſign of the Compaſs, on the Lancaſter road, in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, on Saturday, the 18th of Auguſt next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one moiety or half part of a certain piece or parcel of land, containing about 130 acres, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, Joſeph Whitehill and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Boyd, by

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, July 21, 1792.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, from Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq; Treaſurer of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be ſold at public ſale, on the Premiſes, on Thurſday, the 30th day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, bounded by lands late of Joſeph Cox, and others, containing 174 acres, and allowance of ſix acres per cent. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of George Boyd and Thomas Boyd.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, a large pied COW; ſhe appears to be about five years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

27th of 7th Month, 1792. * EDWARD FELL.

WAS taken up, the 26th of this inſtant, at the public houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Lancaſter road, 18 miles from Philadelphia, a pair of large working oxen. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. HENRY RUTH.

June 27th, 1792. *

DIVINE MUSIC.

The Choriſter's Companion;

Containing the neceſſary Rules of PSALMODY, and a choice and valuable Collection of

Pſalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems,

from the moſt celebrated ancient and modern Authors;
Together with ſeveral Tunes never before printed.
To which is added,
A SUPPLEMENT of PSALM and HYMN TUNES,
newly compoſed, or not before printed in America
Publiſhed by SIMEON JOCELIN, in New-Haven,
And ſold by MATTHEW CAREY, No. 118, and by Meſſieurs H. and P. RICE, No, 50, Market ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of John Kerbaugh, late of Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accompts, properly atteſted; and all thoſe who ſtand indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by note or book debt, to make payment by the firſt day of September next, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JESSE TRUMP, Adminiſtrator.
*

July 28th, 1792.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 8th of June 1792, a black COW, with ſome white marks; whoever has loſt ſaid cow, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. MAHLON HALL, jun.

July 31, 1792.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, ſome time ago, three ſheep (viz. a weather, ewe and lamb;) the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN ADAMSON.

Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county,
7th Month 28th, 1792. *

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New Printing-Office, No. 51, Market-ſtreet,

A LIST of the DUTIES

Payable on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States of America, from and after the laſt day of June, 1792; the Duties of Tonnage, and the Rates of Coins, by which the duties are to be received and eſtimated; Rates of Drawbacks, Debentures, Fees, &c.

Alſo, The Mode of tranſacting Buſineſs at the Cuſtom-Houſe for the Port of Philadelphia, with Extracts from the Revenue Acts, for the direction of Merchants, Maſters of Veſſels, and others concerned.

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 16th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and of defraying the expences of government," adequate proviſion is made for paying, redeeming, and diſcharging the following debts or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, at the rates reſpectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to ſay---

1. All the certificates iſſued by this ſtate, upon which an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any exiſting laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the deferred ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at the rate of thirty-nine pounds, in gold or ſilver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred ſtock, on which ſuch additional ſix per cent. certificates were reſpectively granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

3. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the three per cent. ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at ſuch rate as the ſame may be purchaſed; provided the ſame does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or ſilver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. ſtock, on which ſuch additional three per cent. certificates were, reſpectively, granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the intereſt due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of ſuch bills, and of the intereſt due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, it is further provided, that, if Congreſs ſhall on or before the 1ſt day of July next, renew and again open the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors or ſhall, in any other manner, and upon any other terms, provide for the aſſumption of the non-ſubſcribed debts owing to ſuch ſtate creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription ſo renewed, or entitled to the benefit of ſuch other proviſion, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid certificate or certificates from the ſtate treaſurer; upon this condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do ſubſcribe to the loan ſo renewed, or acquieſce in the terms of ſuch other proviſions, and thereupon, on or before the firſt day of July next transfer to the State Treaſurer, for the uſe of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they ſhall receive from the United States, in conſequence of ſuch ſubſcription, or all and ſingular the intereſts and benefits to be derived from ſuch other proviſion, together with the proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congreſs, in and by an Act, entituled "An act ſupplementary to the act for making proviſion for the debt of the United States," paſſed on the eighth day of May inſtant, has renewed and again opened, the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the State creditors, declaring, "That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the reſpective ſtates, which hath not been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the terms propoſed in the act, entituled an Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, ſhall be enlarged on the ſame terms, as in and by the ſaid Act is provided, until the firſt day of March, 1793, inclusively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is made as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depoſiting with the Regiſter General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is alſo made as aforeſaid in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled, upon depoſiting with the State Treaſurer, his, her, or their reſpective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof reſpectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, the holder or, holders, of any certificate, or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription to the ſaid loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors, and renewed as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited act of Congreſs, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid laſt mentioned certificate, or certificates, from the ſtate Treaſurer; upon the condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do reſpectively ſubſcribe to the ſaid loan ſo renewed, and thereupon on or before the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, transfer to the ſtate Treaſurer, for the uſe of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they ſhall receive from the United States in conſequence of ſuch ſubſcription,

And Notice is hereby alſo given, that from and after the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, all intereſt, and all right and claim to intereſt, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned will ceaſe and determine, and be thenceforth extinguiſhed. And the holder and holders of the ſaid certificate and certificates bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who ſhall neglect to apply as aforeſaid, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of having the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforeſaid, will forfeit and loſe all the benefit and advantage of the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, unleſs ſuch holder, or holders, ſhll, on or before the firſt day of January next, enter the ſame in a book for that purpoſe to be kept by the Treaſurer; in which laſt mentioned caſe, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, ſo entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries reſpectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever diſcharged, in the ſame manner, at the like rates, and upon the ſame conditions, as if application had been regularly made in purſuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the ſtate debts will be ready at the treaſury before the expiration of the term preſcribed by the legiſlature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the ſtate debt, who ſhall be deſirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Regiſter General, on or after the 1ſt day of July.

Birdſborough Eſtate.

THE ſubſcriber intending to cloſe his concerns in the iron buſineſs in the courſe of the preſent year, propoſes to diſpoſe of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, ſcarcely needs a deſcription; but as ſome account may be neceſſary to thoſe, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron buſineſs on this eſtate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſpring and ſmoak houſes, two large ſtone barns, a convenient ſtable near the manſion; a well-built new griſt mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country ſtones: a large and commodious houſe for the miller, with a ſtore adjoining: one *large forge*, with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one ſmaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements neceſſary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy ſtone dwelling houſe for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a ſpring houſe, carpenter and ſmith's ſhops, with a ſufficient number of comfortable ſtone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good ſaw mill, with tools neceſſary for working it. All the above deſcribed buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are alſo on this tract, two good farm houſes, at preſent in the tenure of two induſtrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at preſent occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new ſtone dwelling houſe and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good ſpring houſe: alſo a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſtables, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence: at preſent occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at preſent occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm houſe and good ſtone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A ſmall tract of 40 acres, at a ſmall diſtance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An iſland of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the manſion houſe, where there is an excellent ſhad fiſhery.

All the farms are in a high ſtate of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large ſummer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, ſufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for ſale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are ſeveral furnaces within a few miles of the premiſes, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages theſe works will reap from the propoſed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the preſent ſtate of the river, there is a conſiderable ſaving made by water carriage in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fiſher and Hilary Baker, eſquires, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Woodſtown, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an apprentice Lad. named William Riddle, 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, ſlender made, down look, ſtoops in his walk, round ſhouldered, dark brown hair not tied: had on and took with him, a half worn blue broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, nankeen breeches, white cotton ſtockings, 2 pair of ſhoes, a good hat, and two ſhirts. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above lad, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges.

July 18. ‡ OLIVER BROOKS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3248.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1792.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE society for the inſtitution and ſupport of Firſt-Day, or Sunday Schools, in the city of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, having eſtabliſhed two ſchools for boys, under the care of Mr. John Poor and Mr. John Barry, and one ſchool for girls, under the care of Mr. John Ely; the Board of Viſitors do hereby earneſtly ſolicit all their fellow-citizens, who cannot otherwiſe avail themſelves of educating thoſe under their care, to ſend them to thoſe ſchools, to receive that inſtruction which is ſo neceſſary to qualify them for uſefulneſs in civil ſociety.

Firmly perſuaded of this great truth, that to diſſeminate knowledge, is preparing mankind for virtue, freedom, and happineſs; the Board do therefore earneſtly requeſt, that all their fellow-citizens who have experienced the advantages of education, will uſe their influence with thoſe whoſe circumſtances prevent the inſtruction of their children, to ſend them to thoſe ſchools, that they may thereby derive the advantages intended by the ſociety.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1792.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB WEBER, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce them, on or before the firſt day of September next, when the adminiſtrators are determined to make ſettlement thereof with the concerned, to

ABRAHAM WEBER, }
BENJAMIN WEBER, } Adminiſtrators.
CHRISTIAN WEBER, }

Montgomery county, Auguſt 4, 1792. *

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Cain township, Cheſter county, a large red STEER, (appears to have been worked.) The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Auguſt 1, 1792. * JOHN M'DERMOND.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury township, Lancaſter county, on the 12th of June laſt, a Mulatto ſlave, named BARNEY, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a very ſtrong make, has a large ſcar over his right eye, and ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, he can read and write, he underſtands all kinds of farmer buſineſs, and can play on the fiddle; had on, and took with him, a fuſtian coat and jacket, a ſtriped ditto, a pair of blue and white ſtriped cotton trowſers, a pair of tow ditto, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, calf-ſkin pumps, with large plated buckles, a fine ſhirt, a red ſilk handkerchief, and a wool hat almoſt new; he is an artful fellow, and perhaps has a paſs; it is likely he will change his name and his clothes, and try to paſs for a freeman. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT BUYERS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

July 23, 1792. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, on the 8th inſt. a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 17, 1792. ‡ JAMES DARRAH.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed by Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq; ſole truſtee of the General Loan-office of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes of Joſeph Smith, in Moor townſhip, on Monday, the 20th day of Auguſt next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate near Adam Hickman's tavern, in ſaid townſhip, containing 120 acres. Taken in in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Smith, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, July 24, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the ſign of the Compaſs, on the Lancaſter road, in the townſhip of Weſt-Cain, on Saturday, the 18th of Auguſt next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one moiety or half part of a certain piece or parcel of land, containing about 130 acres, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, Joſeph Whitehill and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Boyd, by

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, July 21, 1792.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, from Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq; Treaſurer of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be ſold at public ſale, on the Premiſes, on Thurſday, the 30th day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Weſt-Cain, bounded by lands late of Joſeph Cox, and others, containing 174 acres, and allowance of ſix acres per cent. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of George Boyd and Thomas Boyd.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Woodſtown, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an apprentice Lad, named William Riddle, 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, ſlender made, down look, ſtoops in his walk, round ſhouldered, dark brown hair not tied: had on and took with him, a half worn blue broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, nankeen breeches, white cotton ſtockings, 2 pair of ſhoes, a good hat, and two ſhirts. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above lad, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges.

July 18. ‡ OLIVER BROOKS.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of John Kerbaugh, late of Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accompts, properly atteſted; and all thoſe who ſtand indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by note or book debt, to make payment by the firſt day of September next, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JESSE TRUMP, Adminiſtrator.

July 28th, 1792. *

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, a large pied COW; ſhe appears to be about five years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

27th of 7th Month, 1792. * EDWARD FELL.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New Printing-Office, No. 51, Market-ſtreet,

A LIST of the DUTIES

Payable on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States of America, from and after the laſt day of June, 1792; the Duties of Tonnage, and the Rates of Coins, by which the duties are to be received and eſtimated; Rates of Drawbacks, Debentures, Fees, &c.

Alſo, The Mode of tranſacting Buſineſs at the Cuſtom-Houſe for the Port of Philadelphia, with Extracts from the Revenue Acts, for the direction of Merchants, Maſters of Veſſels, and others concerned.

DIVINE MUSIC.

The Choriſter's Companion;

Containing the neceſſary Rules of PSALMODY, and a choice and valuable Collection of

Pſalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems,

from the moſt celebrated ancient and modern Authors; Together with ſeveral Tunes never before printed.

To which is added,

A SUPPLEMENT of PSALM and HYMN TUNES, newly compoſed, or not before printed in America.

Publiſhed by SIMEON JOCELIN, in New-Haven, And ſold by MATTHEW CAREY, No. 118, and by Meſſieurs H. and P. RICE, No. 50, Market ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 16th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entituled "An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and of defraying the expences of government," adequate proviſion is made for paying, redeeming, and diſcharging the following debts or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, at the rates reſpectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to ſay---

1. All the certificates iſſued by this ſtate, upon which an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any exiſting laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of ſix per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the deferred ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at the rate of thirty-nine pounds, in gold or ſilver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred ſtock, on which ſuch additional ſix per cent. certificates were reſpectively granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

3. All the certificates, which were iſſued by this ſtate, bearing an intereſt of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loſs ſuſtained upon the three per cent. ſtock of the United States, by the creditors of this ſtate, who ſubſcribed to the loan propoſed by Congreſs, at ſuch rate as the ſame may be purchaſed; provided the ſame does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or ſilver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. ſtock, on which ſuch additional three per cent. certificates were, reſpectively, granted by the ſtate as aforeſaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the intereſt due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of ſuch bills, and of the intereſt due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, it is further provided, that, if Congreſs ſhall on or before the 1ſt day of July next, renew and again open the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors, or ſhall, in any other manner, and upon any other terms, provide for the aſſumption of the non-ſubſcribed debts owing to ſuch ſtate creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription ſo renewed, or entitled to the benefit of ſuch other proviſion, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid certificate or certificates from the ſtate treaſurer; upon this condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do ſubſcribe to the loan ſo renewed, or acquieſce in the terms of ſuch other proviſions, and thereupon, on or before the firſt day of July next tranſfer to the State Treaſurer, for the uſe of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they ſhall receive from the United States, in conſequence of ſuch ſubſcription, or all and ſingular the intereſts and benefits to be derived from ſuch other proviſion, together with the proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congreſs, in and by an Act, entituled "An act ſupplementary to the act for making proviſion for the debt of the United States," paſſed on the eighth day of May inſtant, has renewed and again opened, the ſubſcription to the loan, heretofore propoſed to the State creditors, declaring, "That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the reſpective ſtates, which hath not been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the terms propoſed in the act, entituled an Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, ſhall be enlarged on the ſame terms, as in and by the ſaid Act is provided, until the firſt day of March, 1793, inclusively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is made as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depoſiting with the Regiſter General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and diſcharge of which, proviſion is alſo made as aforeſaid in and by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, ſhall be entitled, upon depoſiting with the State Treaſurer, his, her, or their reſpective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof reſpectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the ſaid firſt day of Auguſt next, the holder or, holders, of any certificate, or certificates, ſubſcribable to the ſubſcription to the ſaid loan, heretofore propoſed to the ſtate creditors, and renewed as aforeſaid, in and by the ſaid recited act of Congreſs, ſhall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the ſaid laſt mentioned certificate, or certificates, from the ſtate Treaſurer; upon the condition, and not otherwiſe, that they ſhall and do reſpectively ſubſcribe to the ſaid loan ſo renewed, and thereupon on or before the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, tranſfer to the ſtate Treaſurer, for the uſe of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they ſhall receive from the United States in conſequence of ſuch ſubſcription,

And notice is hereby alſo given, that from and after the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, all intereſt, and all right and claim to intereſt, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned will ceaſe and determine, and be thenceforth extinguiſhed. And the holder and holders of the ſaid certificate and certificates bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who ſhall neglect to apply as aforeſaid, on the ſaid 1ſt day of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of having the ſaid certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforeſaid, will forfeit and loſe all the benefit and advantage of the ſaid recited Act of the General Aſſembly, unleſs ſuch holder, or holders, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of January next, enter the ſame in a book for that purpoſe to be kept by the Treaſurer; in which laſt mentioned caſe, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, ſo entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries reſpectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever diſcharged, in the ſame manner, at the like rates, and upon the ſame conditions, as if application had been regularly made in purſuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the ſtate debts will be ready at the treaſury before the expiration of the term preſcribed by the legiſlature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the ſtate debt, who ſhall be deſirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Regiſter General, on or after the 1ſt day of July.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

Birdſborough Eſtate.

THE ſubſcriber intending to cloſe his concerns in the iron buſineſs in the courſe of the preſent year, propoſes to diſpoſe of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, ſcarcely needs a deſcription; but as ſome account may be neceſſary to thoſe, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron buſineſs on this eſtate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſpring and ſmoak houſes, two large ſtone barns, a convenient ſtable near the manſion: a well-built new griſt mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country ſtones: a large and commodious houſe for the miller, with a ſtore adjoining: one *large forge* with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one ſmaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements neceſſary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy ſtone dwelling houſe for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a ſpring houſe, carpenter and ſmith's ſhops, with a ſufficient number of comfortable ſtone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good ſaw mill, with tools neceſſary for working it. All the above deſcribed buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are alſo on this tract, two good farm houſes, at preſent in the tenure of two induſtrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at preſent occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new ſtone dwelling houſe and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm houſe, barn and ſtables, with a good ſpring houſe: alſo a large ſtone dwelling houſe, ſtable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence: at preſent occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at preſent occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm houſe and good ſtone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A ſmall tract of 40 acres, at a ſmall diſtance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An iſland of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the manſion houſe, where there is an excellent ſhad fiſhery.

All the farms are in a high ſtate of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large ſummer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, ſufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for ſale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are ſeveral furnaces within a few miles of the premiſes, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages theſe works will reap from the propoſed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the preſent ſtate of the river, there is a conſiderable ſaving made by water carriage in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fiſher and Hilary Baker, eſquires, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

Obſervations on the preſent Situation of Landed Property in America.

[Recently publiſhed in London.]

THERE exiſts at the preſent criſis the means of employing money to greater advantage, and upon principles (when facts are known) more obviouſly ſecure, than has occurred at any former period in any country in the world.

It is by the purchaſe of lands in America. Speculations of this ſort have not generally attracted the notice of monied men; particularly in Great-Britain, for the following obvious reaſons.

Firſt—Certain prejudices have exiſted, and do ſtill exiſt, againſt the American people, the American government, and conſequently againſt every ſpecies of property in that country.

Secondly—The diſtance from Europe is ſo great, the means of obtaining good and accurate information has been ſuppoſed to be ſo deficient, that a general diſtruſt has prevailed. It is however owing to theſe prejudices, and to this diſtruſt, that theſe immenſe advantages are to be obtained; becauſe they are only acceſſible to thoſe individuals whoſe minds are capable of diſcriminating facts thro' the gloom of prejudice, and whoſe pecuniary reſources are equal in all reſpects to the object of ſeizing the advantages which the particular ſtate of America now offers. The facts are theſe following, and they are ſo well authenticated and aſcertained, as not to admit even of the ſhadow of a doubt.

Firſt—That the new government of America is not only firmly eſtabliſhed, but that it has given the utmoſt energy and effect to every thing that can beget confidence at home and abroad, while its public meaſures have greatly promoted the general proſperity of the country.

Secondly—That as a proof of this the public funds have advanced in a ratio beyond all former examples, in any country in the world, in ſo ſhort a time. A fund is eſtabliſhed for the payment of the intereſt in ſpecie, at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum; and the creditors of the ſtate are rendered ſecure in the exiſtence of a ſurplus revenue, which muſt ſink the capital in a much ſhorter time than can be conceived, in conſequence of the unexampled rapid population of the country.

Thirdly—That the general expenditure of the government is regularly diſcharged, independent of the fund for paying the intereſt of the national debt, which intereſt is now paid regularly in ſpecie every quarter.

Fourthly—That in conſequence of an accurate enumeration or cenſus which has been made of the whole people of the United States, it appears that they have nearly doubled within the laſt twenty years, notwithſtanding the war; for the returns they have made in the year 1791, prove that the whole inhabitants nearly amount to four million of ſouls!

Fifthly—That it alſo appears, from accurate returns made by the different officers of the cuſtoms to the ſecretary to the treaſury in America, that the value of American exports amounted in one year and one month, ending in Sept. 1790, to 20,415,966 dollars, rating the ſaid exports at their original coſt, which in ſterling money, at 4s 6d. to the dollar, amount to 4,093,592l. 7s.; an increaſe even more rapid than the population. It alſo appears, that nearly one half of the value of theſe exports were ſent to the dominions of Great-Britain.

Sixthly. That the moſt inconteſtible evidence now exiſts, that the government of America is as ſtrong and efficient as any in Europe—That the laws under the new conſtitution are acquiring new energy every hour—That juſtice is impartially adminiſtered, and the executive power lodged in the hands of men who hold the firſt rank in point of virtue and integrity, joined to great and acknowledged abilities. Under all theſe circumſtances, not a doubt can be entertained of the moſt rapid riſe in the population of America, and conſequently the value of the landed property in that country, which muſt keep pace with the funds, and with the general increaſe of the active capital which will naturally ariſe from the progreſſive proſperity of the country, aided by the foreign ſpeculations in the funds, and perhaps ſtill more aſſiſted the operations and effects of the national bank lately eſtabliſhed, which cannot fail to give a ſpring to human labor in facilitating the increaſe of agriculture, and conſequently of riches in a country ſo full of reſources. Independent of the vaſt population of America, which increaſes in geometrical proportion, the preſent ſtate of the continent of Europe affords the moſt ſolid reaſon to conclude, that the emigrations from thence, which have been in progreſs for the laſt five years, will gradually increaſe more and more, and that of courſe in twenty years the United States muſt contain eight millions of people; in forty years, by the ſame rule, the number muſt advance to ſixteen millions; and in ſixty years it is highly probable that the population will increaſe to thirty millions; and ſo on, doubling every twenty years; for while there is room enough, and abundance of lands, in general far more fertile than thoſe which have been heretofore occupied on the ſea ſide, no check can be given to population. No perſon is jealous of another, becauſe there is room enough for every body. And no man is afraid to marry, becauſe there is a certain obvious reſource for maintaining a family comfortably, with moderate induſtry; and not only ſo, but alſo for providing for children very amply when they arrive at maturity, ariſing from the cheapneſs of land, and of the vaſt produce of the ſoil enabling the farmer to raiſe corn and cattle at a ſmall expence, in compariſon to what muſt be incurred in Europe. For theſe obvious reaſons, America muſt advance in riches as population advances: and as the wealth of the country depends on the ſurplus produce of the ſoil, there appears at preſent, as far as human penetration can diſcover, a greater probability of that country enjoying an uninterrupted courſe of proſperity, than any country in the world—it is ſcarce poſſible, in the nature of things, that it can retrograde. The progreſs of wealth may not be ſo rapid as in great commercial countries in Europe, but it muſt be regular and ſure; and various reſources of the country which have not yet been found out, will preſs forward as adventitious aids in rendering the revenue ſecure, and in reducing the taxes below what are paid in any country in the univerſe. Among theſe adventitious aids may be reckoned the aſhes made from the timber cut down in clearing the lands, the ſugar extracted from the juice of the maple-tree, and the extenſive diſtilleries of ſpirits, for the conſumption of the country, from the ſurplus grain and fruits with which it abounds. The pot and pearl aſhes have already become an immenſe article of productive commerce,* and a ſtrong probability exiſts, that the maple-ſugar will alſo become an object of conſiderable advantage to the farmer, when population is more extended. It is made at a ſeaſon which does not interfere with any agricultural purſuit, and it is not improbable that the high price of this article will hold out ſufficient encouragement to the northern American farmers, who have inexhauſtible foreſts of theſe maple trees within their reach, to make this manufacture an object of their attention; and when once they get in a train of producing it, large quantities will be regularly brought to market. According to an eſtimate which has been founded on experiment, four ſtout men will produce about forty hundred weight of ſugar from ſix weeks labour, during the months of February and March, before the tillage commences. The diſtillery is ſtill a more obvious reſource, as the conſumption of ſpirits is immenſe, and muſt daily increaſe, as the means of producing it from ſurplus grain and fruits alſo increaſes.

But perhaps to a Britiſh ſubject, the moſt pleaſing circumſtance in this detail of facts, is, that theſe fertile back lands in America, by offering ſuch advantages in the cultivation of the ſoil, will obviouſly divert the attention of the people from manufactures, for few men will chuſe to follow any handicraft employment, ſubjecting them to conſtant labour and confinement, who can occupy rich and productive lands for almoſt nothing, compared to the value of the ſame property in Europe. On conſidering the ſtate of landed property in America, at the preſent criſis, and after a full inveſtigation of the facts connected with this object, two circumſtances will appear obvious, viz.

Firſt—That in no country in the world are the rights of land better ſecured than in America, or the titles ſo ſimply or ſo indiſputably clear; nor is it poſſible that greater protection can in general be extended to every ſpecies of property than now exiſts, and will prevail in a greater degree, as the ſyſtem of government advances in energy and perfection.

Secondly—That in no county, comparatively ſpeaking, are lands ſo cheap as they can be obtained at preſent in America, even by many hundred per cent. The reaſons to be aſſigned for the very low price of lands, are, that the Americans themſelves, till of late, have not had any active capital among them, and Europeans have not been accuſtomed to turn their attention to this object: where therefore there is no competition, and abundance of any article at market, it muſt of courſe ſink under its value. This has been the caſe hitherto; but the time is faſt approaching, when it will be ſo no longer—An exiſting active capital will ſoon embrace this particular object, and an encreaſe of people rapidly advancing will ſtamp a new and increaſed value on all unoccupied lands within 300 to 400 miles of the ſea. The true criterion for aſcertaining the probable value of this ſpecies of property, in time coming, is to mark the progreſs of population in the northern and middle ſtates of America, and the obvious effects of this population in advancing the price; to look alſo to the future increaſe of America, and to form eſtimates from facts alone of what may be expected as population advances.

The facts now offered in elucidation of this propoſition are theſe following; and they are inconteſtibly true, and to be relied upon as events that have actually occurred.

Firſt—It has happened in the courſe of the laſt three years, that tracts of land in the back parts of New-York government, which had been ſold in townſhips of ſix miles ſquare, containing 23,040 acres, at 1s. ſterling an acre, have been ſub-divided and ſold in farms to ſettlers, from ½ to 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars an acre, according to the ſituation and quality of the ſoil, and the price is yearly advancing as the ſettlers increaſe.

Secondly—It has happened within the laſt three years, that lands 70 to 80 miles weſt of Albany, which ſold for one dollar an acre, now bring without any cultivation or improvement, two and three dollars; which lands would not have brought one ſhilling an acre ſeven years ago.

Thirdly—Upon the Mohawk river, weſt of Albany, lands which ten years ago would not have brought more than from five to fifteen ſhilling an acre, now ſell from 3l. to 10l. an acre; and this price, high as it is, is advancing with the increaſe of population in that part of America, which has been moſt rapid.—From this ſtatement of facts (which apply in general to every part of America in the progreſs of ſettlement) it appears evident, that inhabitants alone are neceſſary to enhance the value of landed property in thoſe parts of the United States which are neareſt the thick ſettled countries. It may therefore be neceſſary to enquire into the facts relative to the probability of people being found to purchaſe and cultivate thoſe lands. In order to aſcertain this, it will be proper to recur again to the fact already ſtated, relative to the aggregate population of the United States, which is eſtimated at nearly four millions.†

Of theſe four millions of people, it is ſuppoſed that at leaſt one eightieth part, or about fifty thouſand ſouls, muſt move back into the new lands every year, independent of emigrants from Europe, there not being room in the thick ſettled countries nearer the ſea; and the lands being not only much leſs fertile, but alſo dearer than the new lands, the young people, who generally marry as ſoon as they are of age, have been in the regular practice of moving from 200 to 400 miles from the ſea, where they become proprietors of land at a ſmall price, and were the ſoil being much more fertile and productive, they ſoon get forward in the world, and become independent; and this plan having uniformly ſucceeded wherever it has been tried, the courſe of emigration has become regular and periodical; and for the laſt three years the attention of the New-England ſtates has been principally directed to the ſettlements in the ſtate of New-York.

In purchaſing lands therefore, in America, although little doubt can be entertained of a good ſoil being productive in time, in any ſituation, not exceedingly remote, yet the great advantages which are to be immediately derived muſt be from the purchaſe of lands particularly ſituated, and particularly circumſtanced; where ſoil is proved to be good by unqueſtionable evidence, and where the diſtance is ſo near thick population as to ſecure a quick and rapid ſettlement.

* Pot and Pearl aſhes exported in 1789 and 1790, in one year mounted to 231,648 ſterling.

† The following is an exact copy of the cenſus laſt made of the people of the United States, by which is known the number inhabiting each ſtate.

Georgia, 82,548; South-Carolina, 250,000; North-Carolina, 393,751; Kentucky, 73,677; Virginia, 747,610; Maryland, 319,728; Delaware, 59,094; Pennſylvania, 434,373; New-Jerſey, 180,139; New-York, 340,129; Connecticut, 237,446; Rhode-Iſland, 68,825; Maſſachuſetts, 378,787; Maine, 96,540; New-Hampſhire, 141,185; Vermont, 85,539; Weſtern Territory, 40,000.—Total perſons inhabitants of the United States, 3,933,412.

PHILADELPHIA,

AUGUST 15.

To , and the other citizens in the County of .

Friends and fellow citizens,

THE great bleſſings enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United States, under the preſent conſtitution, muſt excite a wiſh in the boſom of every good citizen, to promote ſuch meaſures as are moſt likely to render thoſe bleſſings permanent. That this cannot be obtained without a wiſe and virtuous repreſentation in Congreſs, and without a conſtant ſucceſſion of ſuch public characters as have nothing in view but the welfare of their country, muſt be evident to every American. To effect this wiſe and virtuous ſucceſſion of repreſentatives and rulers, ſo far as the voice and ſuffrages of Pennſylvania are entitled to extend, has attracted the attention of many of the citizens of Pennſylvania.—Conſidering the importance of the enſuing election, where thirteen members are to be choſen in one ticket, it becomes a queſtion of intereſting diſcuſſion, to determine on the beſt mode of uniting the ſentiments of the citizens, throughout the ſtate, on this great buſineſs. To leave every part of the ſtate to form an independent ticket, without conſulting their fellow citizens, would be to riſk an appointment, by even a very ſmall minority. For altho' the ſuffrages in favor of one ticket might be ſuperior, in number, to any other, yet that ſuperiority might be compoſed of leſs than a tenth, or twentieth part of the voters. Neceſſity then calls for a free communication of ſentiments previous to the election. How this can beſt be effected muſt be left to the different parts of the ſtate to determine.

In the city of Philadelphia it was conceived, by many, that a conferrence of committees, from the ſeveral counties, to aſſemble at ſome convenient place, would moſt expeditiouſly bring together the various ſentiments and wiſhes of the citizens. With this view a town meeting was invited on Thurſday, the 19th of July; but the number aſſembled not being ſo large as was wiſhed, and a candid deſire prevailing to give every citizen an opportunity of being conſulted, an adjournment to Wedneſday, the 25th, was agreed on; at which time a very numerous company aſſembled; Matthew Clarkſon, eſq. mayor of the city, was placed in the chair. A motion was then made to ſelect a committee, conſiſting of perſons from each ward, to retire from the room, in order to report a number of names to be propoſed as a committee of correſpondence and a committee of conferrence.

The ward committees, thus ſelected, were as follows: Robert Morris, Francis Gurney, John Donaldſon, John Stille, Caſpar Morris, John Todd, junior, William Wells, Iſaac Hazlehurſt, Joſeph Ball, Jacob R. Howel, William Montgomery, and Joſeph Anthony; and the following perſons were propoſed by them to the meeting—for the committee of conferrence, George Latimer, Robert Waln, John Baker, William Lewis, and Iſrael Whelen; and for the committee of correſpondence, William Rawle, Richard Wells, Hilary Baker, John Wilcox, and Benjamin R. Morgan. After ſome arguments on the general principles of the buſineſs, a motion was put and carried to adjourn to Friday, the 27th. About the time appointed a large body of citizens attended, and Sam. Powel, eſq. was placed in the chair; the late chairman not being able to attend the meeting. A motion was made to ſtrike out that part of the tranſactions of the preceding meeting which related to conferrees. This produced long debates, and on the queſtion being put, the chairman declared, that, by ſhow of hands, there was a majority againſt the motion; but much altercation enſuing from different aſſertions and opinions, reſpecting the propriety of the chairman's deciſion, an adjournment was called for and carried; when the chairman, ſecretary, and a number of citizens withdrew from the houſe. After the adjournment another chairman was placed in the chair, by ſome who remained; but the clamor againſt proceeding to buſineſs was ſo great, that nothing could be propoſed to purpoſe. A third chairman was then attempted to be brought forward, but with the ſame ſucceſs. It is ſaid that it was then propoſed, in a circle on the floor, that there ſhould be another meeting on Monday evening, but no queſtion could poſſibly be taken on the propoſition.

A number of the citizens, who had firſt ſolicited the meeting, ſoon after aſſembled, and unanimouſly agreed that an attempt ought to be made to obtain another meeting; and as the room in the State Houſe was too ſmall, and the evening an inconvenient time to tranſact a buſineſs of this nature in, it was thought moſt proper to invite the citizens to aſſemble in the State Houſe yard; and in order to allow ſufficient time for every one to hear of the meeting, it was propoſed to be held on Tueſday, the 31ſt, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. On Saturday evening, the 28th, a note appeared in the Federal Gazette, calling a meeting on Monday, the 30th, at 7 o'clock in the evening. At this meeting few of the large number of citizens, who were in favor of appointing conferrees, attended, reſerving themſelves to meet on Tueſday afternoon, agreeably to the notices which were publiſhed in the papers of Monday morning, the 30th.

The reſult of the meeting on Monday evening has been publiſhed in moſt of the papers.

On Tueſday afternoon, the 31ſt, a very large number of citizens aſſembled in conſequence of the notice given, and alſo in conſequence of an adjournment of the meeting of Monday to the ſame hour and place. Altho' theſe two meeting were abſolutely independant of each other, yet a miſapprehenſion of the matter prevented both companies from electing a chairman, and ſeverally proceeding to buſineſs. All attempts to produce order, proving ineffectual, the citizens withdrew.

Buſineſs being thus interrupted, a conſiderable number of citizens aſſembled at Epple's tavern, on Thurſday and Saturday evenings, the 2d and 4th of Auguſt, knowing that by the glorious conſtitution of this ſtate, "the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to aſſemble for their common good," and that "the free communication of thoughts and opinions, is one of the invaluable rights of man."

Thus aſſembled, and without arrogating to themſelves the right and authority of repreſenting thoſe who were abſent, they, for themſelves, unanimouſly agreed to ſelect, from amongſt their fellow-citizens, a number in whom they could confide, requeſting them to correſpond with the ſeveral parts of the ſtate, and to endeavour to obtain the ſentiments of the inhabitants on the ſubject of a proper repreſentation in Congreſs, and of electors for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident. Interrupting no man's right of ſuffrage, uſurping no powers of acting for others, they have deputed the ſubſcribers to render them thoſe ſervices which they cannot, individually, engage in; and if, on a free and full inveſtigation of characters, proper names ſhall be obtained and propoſed, they will, no doubt, meet the countenance and approbation of Pennſylvania.

To effect this very deſirable purpoſe, we, the ſubſcribers, named by the meeting to repreſent them, invite you to a correſpondence with us, through our chairman George Latimer, and ſhall be happy to receive your ſentiments, on the moſt effectual mode, to produce a virtuous and wiſe repreſentation for Pennſylvania, in the Congreſs of the United States, and a proper choice of Electors for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident.

We are your Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

George Latimer,
Robert Waln,
William Lewis,
Iſrael Whelen,
William Rawle,
Richard Wells,
Hilary Baker,
John Wilcocks,
Benjamin R. Morgan.

Since the foregoing was prepared, a notification has appeared in the papers from a meeting of ſundry inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, preparatory to a conference which they propoſe ſhould be held at Lancaſter on the 20th day of September next, of which we thought it our duty to inform you.

PARIS, June 2.

STATE PAPER.

Proclamation by the King of Hungary, relative to French Veſſels.

Dear and Beloved,

Being willing to favour, as much as circumſtances depending on a ſtate of war permit, the ties of commerce between theſe countries and France, we order as follows, upon the repreſentation of their moſt ſerene Governors of the Low Countries:—That we are willing to allow all French veſſels, not armed, nor loaded with warlike ſtores, free ingreſs and egreſs to and from our port of Oſtend, as long as this proclamation is not publickly revoked, and ſo long as the conduct of France is reciprocal. To all to whom, &c. &c. Ordered to be publiſhed, &c.

by order of his Majeſty.

(Signed) VANDEWELDE.

ANTIGUA, June 25.

The commotions which for ſome time paſt exiſted in Martinique, we are informed, have totally ſubſided.

Whether this ſudden change has been occaſioned by an union of ſentiments in the contending parties, or from the counter-revolutioniſts having effected their purpoſe by force of arms, we have not been able to learn, but it may be depended upon, that between five and ſix hundred perſons of various deſcripions, have arrived within a few days paſt at Dominica from Martinique.

The very great ſcarcity of all kinds of grain in Barbados, we underſtand, cauſed very alarming apprehenſions in the minds of the Inhabitants; but we hope before this time, their wants have been ſupplied. A veſſel which arrived here a few days ago, with corn and flour, was diſpatched with her cargo to Barbabos.

CHARLESTON, July 25.

Capt. Wilder, of the ſhip Caroline, who arrived here on Monday evening, in 59 days from Amſterdam, relates, that the French have aſſembled three very numerous bodies of troops, the northern diviſion of which, under the command of M. Rochambeau, had advanced a conſiderable diſtance into Brabant, and had had ſeveral partial engagements with the Imperial troops, in one of which the ſon of Rochambeau was killed; the centre diviſion, commanded by M. la Fayette, lay at Mentz, in the province of Lorrain; the ſouthern diviſion, under the command of General Luckner, was alſo ſtationed near the frontiers, ready to enter the German territories.

On the 1ſt of July, in lat. 25, 30. lon, 44, ſpoke the ſhip Birmingham (formerly the Philadelphia) from Cadiz bound to New-York, the maſter of which informed Capt. Wilder, that the day before he ſailed, which was about the 14th of June, the poſt brought an account of a very ſevere battle having been fought in Flanders, between the centre diviſion of the French army, under M. la Fayette, and the troops commanded by the emigrant princes and their allies. The French obtained a complete victory, and 15,000 men were left dead on the field. In conſequence of this important ſucceſs, a number of Imperial towns have fallen into the poſſeſſion of the French.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 4.

Capt. Corey, of the ſloop Nancy, arrived here on Thurſday laſt, in 12 days from Leoganne. He informs, that on the 1ſt of July, two 74 gun ſhips and a frigate arrived at Cape Francois from France, with 2000 troops; that theſe ſhips brought the decree of the National Aſſembly in favour of the people of colour and free blacks, as mentioned in the Gazette of laſt week; that the decree had been publiſhed, and unanimouſly accepted at the Cape, after which the ſhips with the Governor-General of the Cape, and Mr. Roumes, a commiſſioner from France, with 1500 troops, proceeded to St. Mark, at which place the decree was likewiſe accepted; and that from thence they proceeded to Port-au-Prince, where the decree was alſo ſubmitted to.—Capt. Corey on his paſſage fell in with a ſhip returning from Cuba to Port-au-Prince, with a large number of emigrants that had fled from Hiſpaniola. The negroes that had been in arms were returning to the plantations, and there was ſome proſpect of tranquility being reſtored.

Mr. Wex, and Mr. Johnqueire, the latter a perſon of colour and property, came paſſengers with Capt. Corey.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Auguſt 1.

The introduction of potatoes, ſays a late writer, is one of the greateſt improvements of modern huſbandry. They are a principal food for cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, and poultry—for the two latter they ſhould be boiled;—for the former they ſhould be waſhed clean, cut ſmall, and mixed with a ſmall quantity of Rye-meal and cut ſtraw.

PITTSBURGH, Auguſt 4.

Extract of a letter, dated Buffaloe creek, July 19, 1792.

"I left Fort Franklin the 3d inſt. and arrived here the 11th in the evening, at the houſe of Mr. Winney, who informs me that upwards of four thouſand hoſtile Indians were now aſſembled at the Miami villages, and that their number was daily increaſing; Captain Powel and ſeveral other gentlemen of the Britiſh army dined with me yeſterday, and from their converſation I am perfectly convinced that the Indians are ſupported by the Britiſh in the war againſt us; indeed, captain Powel told me, that all the intentions of the Indians was well known to them, and that the Indians were their allies, and of courſe they muſt ſupport them; he alſo informed me that ten ſcouts of hoſtile Indians were then out to ſtrike on the frontiers, and they would ſoon ſtrike the Six Nations. Some of the chiefs of the hoſtile Indians paſſed here about five days ago, on their way to Canada, but what their buſineſs is I cannot learn."

By a perſon who left Head Quarters, Fort Waſhington, the 11th ult. and arrived here on Wedneſday laſt, we are informed, that Col. Harben, Major Trueman, and two others, were killed by the Indians a ſhort diſtance from Fort Jefferſon, on their way to the Indian towns, to invite them to a treaty; this information was brought to Head Quarters by a party of men and an Indian from Poſt St. Vincent, two days before our informant left it; we alſo underſtand, that accounts have been received in this town, from Buffaloe creek, by the way of Fort Franklin, containing information ſimilar to the above.—[We moſt ſincerely lament the loſs of ſuch valuable men as Col. Harden and Major Trueman, and would ſuggeſt the propriety of ſending thoſe members of Congreſs, who propoſed, and ſo ſtrenuouſly ſupported pacific meaſures to be adopted with the Indian nations, at this time, with the next meſſage or invitation for a treaty.]

The report reſpecting General Putnam being killed, is without foundation.

We are further informed, a ſerjeant, corporal, and twelve men, were lately killed near Fort Jefferſon, by a party of Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 15.

The adminiſtration of the French colony of St. Domingo, continuing to draw bills upon me, though adviſed more than two months ago to ſuſpend drawing; I am under the neceſſity, in order to avoid expoſing the credit of France, of informing the public, that from the date of this advertiſement I will not accept or pay any of thoſe bills, beyond No. 138, of the 17th of July.

In caſe the government of France ſhould make proviſion and give orders for the payment of the bills of the ſaid adminiſtration, I ſhall make it known immediately.

The Conſul General of France,

ANTOINE R. C. M. de la FOREST.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 9, 1792.

Extract of a letter from Newburn, N. C. July 26.

"The negroes in this town and neighbourhood have ſtirred a rumour of their having in contemplation to riſe againſt their maſters, and to procure themſelves their liberty, the inhabitants have been alarmed and they keep a ſtrict watch to prevent their gathering by numbers, and to prevent their procuring arms; ſhould it become ſerious, which I dont think, the worſt that could befal us would be if they ſhould ſet the town on fire.—It is very abſurd of the blacks, to ſuppoſe they could accompliſh their views; and from the precautions that are taken to guard againſt a ſurprize, little danger is to be apprehended."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Quebec, to his friend in this city, of a recent date.

"Upper Canada will be a fine ſettlement in a ſhort time; 500 troops are already arrived, part of Colonel Simcoe's regiment*; ſeveral tranſports are alſo taken up for tranſporting the remainder, and for bringing over artificers, emigrants and others, which latter are expected here in a few days."

* This regiment, it is ſaid, is to conſiſt of 4 battalions of 400 men each. The idea of ſuch force in that country, ſo near neighbours to the United States, may well excite ſpeculation and attention on the part of the government and people of this country.

The military policy of General Fayette ſeems in every reſpect to be copied from the conduct of the American Fabius, at the beginning of the war with Great Britain. By ſkirmiſhes with the enemy on the frontiers he will teach his ſoldiers the abſolute neceſſity of diſcipline, and will give them the habitude of war, without venturing a deciſive action with troops who have been taught from their infancy to look on themſelves as mere machines, and are as abſolutely ſuch, in the military line, as the cannon and mortars that attend them.

The brig Bailli de Suffrein, which was taken up at ſea ſome time ago, with only a woman on board, and brought into Norfolk, Virginia, has had her caſe tried in the Virginia court of admiralty, The brig and her cargo valued at 3,000l. one third of which was adjudged to the captain and his crew that picked her up.

Private accounts from Paris down to the 5th of June, mention, that Meſſrs. Montmorin and Bertrand had publiſhed pamphlets in anſwer to the wild denunciations of ſome hot heads, which had had a ſalutary effect in reſtoring the tranquility of Paris, and opening the eyes of the people; alſo clearly ſhewing that the exiſtence of an Auſtrian committee was merely ideal, and expoſing the views of the party who ſupported the opinion of its reality.

La Fayette had advanced into the Auſtrian territory, and, it was reported, taken poſſeſſion of Charleroy.

Luckner, at the head of the northern army, had alſo moved forward, and ſomething deciſive in that quarter was expected. Theſe accounts are in direct contradiction, the reader will remark, to the ſuggeſtions in late papers, that the French, for the future, would act entirely on the defenſive.

Captain Baſden, of the ſloop Fame, arrived here on Monday laſt, in 15 days from Bermuda, experienced a very ſevere gale of wind on the 5th inſt. during which five puncheons of rum were ſtaved in the hold. When this veſſel ſailed from Bermuda there was a ſcarcity of proviſions in that iſland, which had induced Governor Hamilton to iſſue a proclamation, for allowing the importation of all kinds of proviſions from any foreign ports whatſoever, in Britiſh veſſels, navigated according to law, or any foreign veſſels whatever, from the 24th of July till the 1ſt of November next.

Extract of aletter from Bermuda, July 28.

"The ſhip Sovereign, Capt. Welch, which arrived at Barbados the 13th inſtant, from London, on her paſſage out ſpoke the Lord Cambden Eaſt-Indiaman, bound home with government diſpatches from Lord Cornwallis, containing the particulars of the taking Seringapatam, after a ſevere conflict, but that Tippoo eſcaped. After the capture Tippoo entered into treaty with the combined powers in the moſt humiliating manner, in which he gave up half his kingdom, was to pay three millions ſterling in money, one half of which was to be immediately paid down in camp, and the other half in twelve months; his two eldeſt ſons were given as hoſtages for the due performance of the treaty.

"Tueſday his Excellency the Governor iſſued a proclamation, allowing the importation of all kinds of ſalt proviſions, &c. in Britiſh or foreign bottoms, from any foreign ports, until the firſt day of November next, on account of the great ſcarcity of proviſions in theſe iſlands.

"We learn from the Weſt-Indies, that in conſequence of the new regulations and reſtrictions likely to take place on their trade, by the impolitic interference of Parliament, many planters and merchants are now ſelling off their eſtates and property, in order to move to other countries to ſettle."

At a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehannah navigation, on Monday laſt, it was Reſolved, That the work of the canal be immediately commenced on the Crown Level.

An error is diſcovered by the marine ſurveyor of the admiralty, in the latitude of the iſlands of Scilly. The true latitude of the light-houſe on St. Agnes is found to be 49 deg. 53 min. 47 ſec. N. and that of Pednathius head, 49 deg. 52 min. 2 ſec. N.

To the Freemen Electors of the County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

SENSIBLE of your paſt favours, eſpecially in voting me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, induces me to aſk your votes and intereſt the enſuing election for the office of Sheriff. Your approbation will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your friend to ſerve,

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN.

Weſt Cheſter, Auguſt 13th, 1792. t.b.c.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant aſſortment of WHIPS, of almoſt every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the beſt manner, and of the beſt materials. He returns his moſt hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himſelf to give ſatisfaction. Country ſtore-keepers, and others, who purchaſe to ſell again, may be ſupplied on the beſt terms.

N. B. He alſo has on hand a good aſſortment of ſaddles, bridles, ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harneſs for coaches, chaiſes and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the uſual credit.

Auguſt 14, 1792.

WANTED,

A PERSON of ſkill, activity and integrity, to act as Superintendant in the eſtabliſhment of the Canal between the rivers Schuylkill and Delaware, whoſe duty will be, principally, to form contracts, engage workmen, and ſuperintend the execution of the works. Applications for this appointment, ſpecifying the terms and teſtimonials of the applicants, addreſſed to the Preſident and Managers, and left at the office of the Company, on or before the 25th inſtant, will be conſidered and decided on, within ten days after that time.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, Sec'ry.

Auguſt 14, 1792.

ALL perſons are hereby notified, and thus publicly forewarned, not to take aſſignments of four bonds, or of either of them, given by the ſubſcriber to George Sparks, and ſince transferred to Abraham Innſkeep, the ſaid Sparks not having performed his part of the contract, and he and the ſaid Innnſkeep having been informed of the determination of the ſubſcriber, who is reſolved not to diſcharge the ſaid bonds.

Auguſt 7, 1792. * EVERARD BOLTON.

WANTED,

A FULLER, one who underſtands the trade perfectly well, in all its branches, capable of taking the charge of a mill, as a maſter workman, and can come well recommended for his ſobriety, (a perſon without a family would be preferred;) ſuch a one may meet with good encouragement, by early application to the ſubſcriber, in Amwell, near Flemington, ſtate of New-Jerſey. THOMAS READING.

Auguſt 14, 1792.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from his wife and eight children, a Negro Man, named ISAAC, belonging to the ſubſcriber. The ſaid Negro is about thirty-five years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, of a ſtraight ſtature, black complexion, hath two or three marks in his face, proceeding from the meaſles or chicken pox, but appears much like ſmall pox marks, believe one to be on his cheek, and one on his forehead, one of his middle fingers by a cut is bent, hath a ſmall mark on his breaſt by a bite in fighting, his legs long and ſlim, the calf nearly under the ham, is very artful and cunning, is ingenious, can work with carpenters' tools tolerably well, having been uſed to make moſt kinds of farming utenſils, building of log-houſes, and working with ſhip carpenters, is very fond of ſpirituous liquors, can drink agreat deal and not be intoxicated, ſpeaks much, and liſps a little when ſo doing; he abſconded from his owner laſt May was two years, and has moſt likely changed his name. Any perſon taking and ſecuring the ſaid run-away Negro in any gaol, ſo that his owner may have him delivered to him, the ſubſcriber, living near Sinepuxent Inlet, Worceſter county, ſtate of Maryland, or to Henry Parker, of Snowhill, in ſaid county, ſhall have the above reward of Thirty Dollars. EDWARD VANDOME.

Auguſt 10, 1792. * 3m.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

TAKEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 7th inſtant, a grey MARE, with a ſnip and ſwitch tail, about fourteen and a half hands high, ſhod before, trots long, throwing her fore feet out, and is difficult to mount. Whoeaer takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have the mare, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by CALEB PENNOCK.

8th Month 9, 1792. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Brinton, late of Birmingham townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for payment, to WILLIAM GIBBONS, or GIDEON GILPIN, } Executors.

Auguſt 1, 1792. *

Philadelphia, December 20, 1791.

This Day is Published, and now Selling,

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and Administration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Use of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of August, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*—"*The Book of Common Prayer, "and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Cere-"monies of the Church, according to the Use of the Protestant Epis-"copal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Psalter, or Psalms of David.*"—*In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the 8th of June 1792, a black COW, with some white marks; whoever has lost said cow, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. MAHLON HALL, jun.

July 31, 1792.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time ago, three sheep (viz. a weather, ewe and lamb;) the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN ADAMSON.

Horsham township, Montgomery county,
7th Month 28th, 1792. *

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ELIJAH ETTING, late of York-town, are requested to produce their accounts or demands, within three months from the date hereof, unto CALEB FOULKE or WILLIAM WISTER, merchants, in Philadelphia, in order to adjust a dividend of monies remaining in the hands of the assignees of the said Elijah Etting's estate. Such persons as neglect to produce their demands within the time aforesaid, will be excluded from the benefit of the monies now ready to divide amongst the creditors of the said Elijah Etting.

BENJAMIN SWETT,
acting Trustee to the estate of Hubley and Graff, assignees.

Phil. 6th Mo. 18, 1792.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January last, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reasonable complaint, and has been seen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Susquehanna, in company with Christopher Geil, hereunder described.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himself, as a butcher, in some of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of James Mathews, deceased, will be sold at private sale, all the real estate of said Mathews, in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, viz. the following plantation, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres of upland and meadow, on which is a good square log house and barn, an exceeding good apple orchard of seven acres, about fifty acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered with ship timber and hickory; there is a landing on the premises, on Oldman's creek; also about twelve and a half acres of upland, and three and a half acres of meadow, on Raccoon creek, subject to an improving lease; likewise six acres of meadow on Raccoon creek. For terms apply to GIDEON DINNEY, near the premises, who is our attorney in fact.

JOHN CAMPBELL, and
June 8, 1792. *6w DANIEL MORRISON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in West-Whiteland township, Chester county, on the night of the 6th instant, a bright bay MARE, with a blaze in her face and several white spots on her back, made by the saddle, near 16 hands high, about 17 years old: she paces and trots. Also, an iron-grey or roan HORSE, 4 four years old, with a star in his forehead; has his mane cut for the collar, and several marks of the collar on his shoulder, about 16 hands high, a natural pacer. Whoever secures said horses, and thief or thieves, so that he or they be brought to justice, and the horses restored to the owner, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horses only.

7th mo. 7th, 1792. GEORGE THOMAS.

THE Creditors of Samuel Sykes, formerly of Newtown, in the county of Bucks, shop-keeper, that have discharged him, agreeable to the conditions mentioned in a deed of trust from John Sykes to Abel James and others, are requested to furnish their respective accounts before the 15th day of August next to the subscriber. Those who neglect will be excluded a dividend of monies in the hands of JOSEPH HILLBORN.

June 15th, 1792.

JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER and GILDER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that in consequence of the sale of the house where he has long resided, he has been obliged to remove to No. 143, between Race and Vine-streets, north Third-street, where he continues to sell Looking Glasses of every description, and to execute every branch of the Carving and Gilding Business, in the newest and most fashionable style, and hopes for the continuance of that public favour, in his line, which he has many years experienced.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1792. 4w

By Isaac Smith, esquire, second Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-Jersey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to me by George Dickinson, of the county of Salem, who claims against Joseph Dickinson, of the same place, two equal undivided parts out of three equal undivided parts, the tenements to be divided into three equal parts, of three messuages, of one barn, of one orchard, and of two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of Pilesgrove, in the county of Salem, I have nominated Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, Esq; and William Wilson, commissioners, to divide the said tract of land and tenements, with the appurtenances into three equal shares or parts, two of the said parts for the said George Dickinson, and one of the said parts for the said Joseph Dickinson, and unless proper objections are stated to me at the house of Henry Drake, innkeeper, in Trenton, on the 22d day of August next, the said Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, and William Wilson will then be appointed commissioners to make partition of the said land and tenements, pursuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the more easy partition of lands held by co-parceners, joint-tenants and tenants in common," passed at Perth-Amboy, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

2m. ISAAC SMITH.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Morgan Busteed, late of the district of Southwark, founder, deceased, are desired to present their accounts for settlement, without delay, to

THOMAS PATTON, Administrator,
July 9, 1792. Fourth street, opposite the Indian Queen.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst. a Negro Man, named SAM POPE, about 23 years of age, of a very yellow complexion; about five feet six inches high, and rather slim made: had on, and took with him, a grey coat and red waistcoat, a pair of corduroy breeches, a pair of white cotton stockings, and a white wool hat. He has the mark of a cut above his eye brows. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JACOB DERGES.
York, June 24, 1792. ‖ 5w

SAMUEL HOWELL,

No. 54, *Chesnut-street,*

HAS just imported in the Sampson, from China, and now landing, fresh Bohea, Hyson, Hyson skin, and Souchong Teas, and Nankeens, which he will sell on low terms, for cash or short credit. May 29, 1792.

Wants Employment,

AS Clerk in a store compting-house, or any other department, a middle aged man, of reputation, sobriety and good morals; who can be well recommended, and give security (if necessary) as he was regularly bred in the mercantile line, and book-keeper in capital houses of trade in Europe several years; he would agree to post books and settle partnership accompts, or transact business, as clerk, on very moderate terms, or would assist as usher to an English grammar or mathematical school. For particulars apply to Mr. John Barry, master of the Protestant Episcopal free school, between Second and Third, in Union-street.

N. B. As he has a family he would, upon good terms, become utor to a few families of note in the country. *

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given on the first day of November next, with privilege immediately to plough and sow buckwheat and winter crop,

THAT Plantation whereon the subscriber lives, pleasantly situated in Moreland township, Montgomery county, containing 114 acres of land, with a good stone dwelling house, barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; there are good meadows well watered with never-failing springs, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This place is but sixteen miles from Philadelphia, and two miles and a half from the Crooked Billet, on a road leading to Byberry, &c.

The payments will be made very easy to the purchaser. For further information apply to JOSEPH DEAN, auctioneer, corner of Arch and Second-streets, or to

WILLIAM DEAN.
Moreland, June 23d, 1792. * t.b.c.t.f.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on the Lancaster road, in East-town township, Chester county, on the night of the 6th of June instant, a dark grey HORSE, five years old, a natural trotter, full fifteen hands and an half high, he has two scars on his near shoulder, occasioned by the cut of a scythe or knife when a colt, but not easily seen unless examined, no brand, his head and face darker than his body, has never been docked, though his tail not much longer than common, the hair having been pulled out he might pass for being docked unless examined, his mane inclines to part, and has something of a hollow in his face below the eyes. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

† BENJAMIN BROWN.

Said thief has left a small bay Horse, with some white hairs in his tail, in the said pasture, which it is likely has ben stolen. The owner is desired to come, prove property and take him away.

June 7, 1792.

American manufactured cut Nails,

OF different lengths, in small kegs, superior to drawn nails, for lathing, short shingling, and nailing hoops on casks, and at least thirty-five per cent. cheaper, to be sold by A. ADGATE & Co. at the Card Manufactory, north Front-street, No. 59; where also are to be sold, as usual, a complete assortment of the best Cotton, Wool and Tow Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

May 28, 1792. 3m

IF any of the legal descendants of WILLIAM PRIGG and JOSEPH PRIGG, and MARY their sister, brothers and sister of the late John Prigg, of Sampitt, in the state of South-Carolina, are living, and will apply to the subscriber, on Sampitt, near George-town, in the state aforesaid, they will hear of something greatly to their advantage. Mr. John Prigg left Pennsylvania in the year 1750 or 1751, and at that time his brother William lived in Maryland, and Joseph lived at Coventry iron works, belonging to Mrs. Ann Nutt, in Pennsylvania.

THOMAS FENNING.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 14th of June, from the pasture of the subscriber, near Marcus-Hook, a well made Black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 7 years old, has a star in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a trotter; he has been marked on the near shoulder with the letter H. carries a bold neck, his mane inclines to hang on both sides. The person who is supposed to have stole the above horse, says his name is John Barret, appeared to be a middle aged man: he had on a brown or dark coloured coat, with large metal buttons, corduroy jacket and breeches, white thread or cotten stockings, dark hair, had it clubed; said he had taught school about 20 miles from Little York, where, it is probable he is gone. Whoever secures the said horse and thief, so that he may be convicted, and the owner get his horse again, shall have the above reward, or for the horse Eight Dollars, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN EYRE.

Delaware county, July 9th, 1792. †

STRAYED, or stolen, on the night of the sixth of June instant, out of the pasture of Jacob Comely, inn-keeper, at Smithfield, a dark brown Gelding, three years old this grass, about fourteen hands and three inches high, slim built, a natural trotter, has been lately broke to the saddle, but is gentle tempered, has a star on his forehead, he is something more than half English blood. Any person that can give any intelligence of said horse to said Comely, or to the subscriber, in Solebury township, Bucks county, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, if taken in the neighbourhood, if out of the state, EIGHT DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS ROSS.

N. B. The colt above described is thin of flesh, and has a remarkable habit of curbing in his head when rode a few miles with a tight rein, was shod before, and the shoes half worn. *

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-West Corner of Market and Water-streets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches; where those that may please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being supplied, on the most reasonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on Sunday, the 17th of June, from the subscriber, living in Spruce street, No. 172, Philadelphia, a German Servant Man, named FREDERICK KABELMACHER, a joiner by trade, between 26 and 27 years of age, about five feet four or five inches high, well set, and stoops a little in his walking, has a pale and down-look countenance, and dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat and jacket, with yellow buttons, corduroy breeches, white cotton stockings, good shoes, with white metal buckles, and a round castor hat almost new. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS, if secured in any gaol, so that he may be had again, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ MICHAEL MILLER.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frankford, Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th instant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blacksmith by trade, has a stoppage in his speech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightish hair; had on, when he went away, a round castor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, fustian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton stockings; took with him, two pair of shoes, two pair of stockings, three shirts, and one pair of linen trowsers, dyed fustian colour. Whoever apprehends said boy, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, hath for sale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom.

† eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 17th inst. from the subscriber, a Dutch servant man, named Jacob Stier, a butcher by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has dark brown hair, full face, dark eyes, speaks very little English; had on, and took with him, a new blue cloth coat, with large yellow buttons, new fustian jacket and breeches, with small metal buttons, a pair of white cotton stockings, new shoes with large buckles, and a new round wool hat bound. Whoever takes up and secures said servant that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES BOUMAN.

WANTS a place, as a WET NURSE, in a creditable family, a Young Married Woman of a good character. Enquire at the Printing-office.

WHEREAS my wife Catharena, has eloped from my bed and board, without just cause, and being apprehensive she will run me in debt, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts for her after this date.

June 30, † JOHN MARTIN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3249.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1792.

On Friday last the Ship Peter arrived at New-York from London: By her we have the following Intelligence:—

LONDON, June 12.

On account of two very material bi ls having dropped in the House of Lords, Parliament we are informed, will now certainly be prorogued on Friday next.

The state of the French funds not at all fallen even under the pressure of the present circumstances! and the course of exchange again near 18, may properly be reckoned among the unexpected politics, little less than surprises of the times!

The Austrian committee, and the other rumours against Marechal Luckner and M. de la Fayette, both are now in general discredit!—The mere dictions of meddling politics, if not of malice! And yet Monsr. Chabot, the chief speaker in support of both allegations, is one of the best informed and most benevolent men in the National Assembly.

The state of Ireland is more and more urgent from the junction of the Papists and dissenters, and the reform that junction must secure; but nothing decisive is yet done relative to the lieutenancy, not even for the removal of Lord Westmoreland, and still less for the appointment of any successor.

The sentiments of men on the subject of the French Revolution, are various and opposite, and in regarding the circumstances that are the result of that event, or which are in any way connected with it, they widely differ, and do not seem likely to reconcile them in respect to the points of view in which they place them. In considering the Revolution in Poland, however, the case is otherwise. Every circumstance in that kingdom called for an amendment of the government of the country, and for an amendment that without a new constitution would but interrupt the uniformity of despotism. A Revolution, therefore, was justifiable, and of course requisite; for where it is not absolutely requisite, it can never be justifiable.—The mode in which the revolution was effected, was of so manly a kind, though of a nature so novel, that the tenour of conduct that has been pursued subsequent to that event, by not merely those who were immediately concerned in bringing it about, but by almost the whole body of the Polish people, has been so ardent, patriotic, and consistent, that there can be scarcely any other sentiments on the subject, but those of approval and commendation.

Except the hostilities, which the King of Hungary and the Empress of Russia will offer to the people of France and Poland, it is not probable that there will be much future warfare in Europe. The ministers of each country will be sufficiently engaged in protecting the peace, the profits, the taxes, the blessings, the constitutions, and the fictions of their own governments!

Letters of congratulation have been received in Paris, from Gen. Washington, announcing the joy of the American States, upon the acceptance of the New Constitution of France, by the French King.

In consequence of several persons concerned in the forgery of assignats being discovered at Amsterdam, M. de Maulde the new Minister of France to the States General, has presented a memorial, demanding that the criminals, who are all Frenchmen, should be apprehended, and given up to France. The answer of the Government is not yet known.

Very disagreeable accounts have been received with respect to the deleterious effects of the climate of Sierre Leona. It is particularly unfriendly to European Constitutions, and requires the utmost care and temperance to prevent the ill-consequences which generally arise from a visit to those burning regions.

The massacre which we noticed of the French peasants at the village of Rumignies, has called for the animadversion of Marshal Luckner. The Austrian General complained to the Marshal of the conduct of a miller, who fired on some of his light horse, as an infringement of the agreement to make a franche guerre. Luckner in his reply, after commenting on the system of little pillage which had been adopted by the German troops, and contrasting it with the conduct of the French who paid even for a repast; compares, as had been done before, the unpunished slaughter of men, women, and children, to the efforts made by the Assembly, of consigning to the rigours of the law those men who, in the moment of fury and disappointment, had overstepped the boundaries of humanity.

Mr. Morris has had his private audience of the King of the French, and delivered his credentials as Ambassador from the United States of America.

The desertion of the Regiment Royal Allemand from the French, has given occasion to a note from the Elector of Treves, disclaiming his permission to them to enter his states, and alledging his want of force to repel them, and declaring that he is taking measures to prevent the emigrants from arming in his tetritories, &c.

General Count Clairfayt, whom the Court of Vienna had recalled from Italy, to entrust him with the conduct of the troops in the Netherlands, has taken upon him the command of the army under the orders of the Duke of Saxe-Teschen. Field Marshal Bender, who was with the army, has received permission either to return to the government at Luxembourg, or to resume the command at Brussels.—It is supposed he will prefer the latter.

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

NORTHERN ARMIES.

Marshal Luckner is at Valenciennes, where he is taking great pains to restore order and tranquility in the ranks:—the troops are constantly exercised and manœuvred, and are full of spirits and ardour. Most infamous attempts having been made to sow dissention in the camp, the Marshal has published an order, declaring his firm resolution to punish those who inquiet the army, or instil the spirit of party, as the soldier should know none but the welfare of his country,.

The emigrants have found means to distribute hand bills in the garrison, inviting the soldiers to imitate the example of the regiment Royal Alemand. Lauzun, and Beinchiny, to repair to the standard of Monsieur and the Count D'Artois, that their Royal Highnesses have established Rendezvous at Mons and Tournay, where proper persons will always be ready to receive those who wish to rank under their banners.

CENTRAL ARMY.

M. la Fayette is preparing to strike some important blow; an immense train of heavy artillery has left the garrison of Meiz to join him; he neglects nothing for the supply of the army; he has covered all the adjacent country to Luxembourg, and has reinforced this garrison and the advanced posts.

Colonel Rouffillon, the soi disant Patriot has deserted from Longevy, with 12,000 livres, from the military chest. M. Lympach, an officer of Alsace, has been arested in attempting to follow the Colonel's example, and is in prison here.—Several Commissaries have also been taken up for holding correspondence with the enemy.

Two spies from General Beaulieu have been seized by our piquets near Givet. The rebels of Coblentz have endeavoured also to create dissention in our camp; but they have only drawn forth a new testimony of public esteem to the brave La Fayette; the Council General of the Commons of Givet and Charlemont, have resolved to put the police of those towns under the inspection of the General, requesting his aid to banish all those persons who have no ostensible business in the garrisons, and whose end it evidently to create discord and rebellion.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

The emigrants attempted to surprise the centinel of the grand guard of Bourgfeld the night of the 29th ultimo, upon the alarm being given the detachment upon duty formed at the entrance of the village; four troopers were ordered out to reconnoitre, five light horsemen, remarkably well mounted, fired at them, and fled instantly across the country, our out-sitors endeavoured to separate them, and fired several pistol shots to no purpose; the guard remained under arms the whole night, but the enemy did not make any further appearance. General La Morlieu has thanked the guard for their vigilance and attention.

June 13.

On Friday an express arrived from France, with an account that a considerable house in Paris had failed.

By Saturday's Dutch mail, we have an account of a failure at Bremen, and one at Hamburgh, both to a great amount.

A peace has at length been concluded between the Doge of Venice and Bey of Tunis. The Venetians, in consequence, are to be admitted on equal participation with the English in the trade with Tunis, on their paying fifty three thousand zechins.

M. de Golty, the Prussian minister at Brussels, on the 23d of May, on his return to Berlin; and on the same day, M. Reulle, the new charge d'Affaires from France, were seized at Brussels, as well as the Lieutenant Ransenner, of Liege, but who has resided some years at Brussels.

Riot at Edinburgh.

Accounts were received in town yesterday, at the Secretary of State's Office, of an affray at Edinburgh, of a very serious nature.

The populace, who were prevented from burning M. Dundas in effigy, on the King's birthday, met afterwards, broke the windows of Mrs. Dundas's house in the New-square there, and demolished the greatest part of its furniture and decorations.

The riot-act was read, but the populace, instead of being dispersed by this measure, manifested a stronger propensity to riot. During the confusion, Admiral Duncan, who interfered to enforce order, received a wound in the breast, and Col. Dundas, who assisted the Admiral, was also in the most imminent danger.

In George's street the military fired and killed one man. The mob then proceeded to Melville Castle, for the purpose of destroying the Mansion house, the building of which cost 100,000l. The military pursued and prevented them; and, when the account came away, the tumult was suppressed.

STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION of the KINGS of PRUSSIA and HUNGARY, delivered to all the ministers at the DIET of RATISBON, excepting those of SAXONY and HANOVER. Published at Ratisbon, May 7, 1792.

In consquence of the association made between all the Princes, on the invitation of the deceased Emperor, for the defence and safety of the empire, the King of Prussia & of Hungary conjointly, hope that none of the States of the Empire will withdraw themselves therefrom; but, on the contrary will hasten to contribute, by every means in their power, to support the war against France, who threatens the empire. Their Majesties demand, that the aforesaid States, without entering into any discussion on the question, Whether the war is against the Empire or against the House of Austria, will explain themselves categorically on the succours they are willing to supply, and on which however they are left to their free will, flattering themselves, however, that the supplies will be proportioned to the grandeur of the respective States. These succours may be given in troops, or in provisions, or in full liberty to the Belligerent armies to recruit in the said States. If, contrary to all expectation, there should be any State, who, by any reason whatever, renounces the association, their said Majesties will be forced purely and simply to cover their own States, as also those of their allies, and to abanbon the others to their fate. They will even adopt the principle "he that is not for us is against us," and will put it in execution as circumstances may require; but their Majesties have so high an opinion of the Patriotism of all the States of the Empire, that they issue themselves beforehand of receiving from each a speedy and satisfactory answer.

This declaration, after being made verbally, was delivered in writing to all the ministers at the Diet, except those of Saxony and Hanover. It was received with general dissatisfaction. The imperious tone assumed by the Kings of Hungary and Prussia, and their menacing the co-estates, were loudly complained of. "If Francis I," it was said, "already takes upon him to command us, what will he do when elected Emperor?"——"I told you," said the Minister of Saxony, "that in this young Prince we should find a master."

WARSAW, May 23.

A courier is arrived here from Prince Ponitowski, with advice, that the Russians had thrown their pontoons over the River Dniester, and made attempt to pass to the Polish territories, but on perceiving the Polish cavalry drawn up ready to oppose their design, they had retired four miles from the River.

Prince Poniatowski, in virtue of the decree of the diet on the 14th, has taken a body of two thousand men, chiefly Cossacks belonging to the Ex. General Pytocks, with a train of thirty cannon which he has divided among the different Polish regiments. The men were so overjoyed at the event, that they actually fell on their faces, kissed the earth, and swore to defend the new Constitution with their lives.

It was with great difficulty, the Poles were kept from crossing the Dniester to fight the retiring Russians.

It appears on the other hand, that the Russians, to the number of six thousand, have entered Polish Ukraine, and their hostilities have commenced between the Russians Cossacks and the advanced posts of General Weelochurski, which terminated to the advantage of the Polish National Cavalry.

It is decided, that the King will proceed to this army in a few days to take the chief command. All ranks justly an inconceivable ardour, for defending their country.

Mr. Bulgakow, the Russian Ambassador, is expected to depart every hour, his baggage being already packed for the purpose.

Prince Poniatowski, who commands the Polish troops on the Dniester, has remitted intelligence, that the Russians have endeavoured to pass the river, and prepared pontoons for the purpose; but seeing the troops ranged in the order of battle on the opposite bank, retired to a distance of about 4 leagues. On this occasion the Polish soldiery did not shrink from an experienced enemy, but on the contrary, displayed the utmost ardour, and an universal inclination to attack the Russians, even in their own quarters.

Prince Poniatowski had united to his army a body of 2000 Cossacks, which formed the domestic corps of Count Potocki who had ordered them to join the Russians; but so averse were those men to turn their arms against their mother country, and embrue their hands in the blood of their friends and relations, that they cried with joy, on being permitted to incorporate themselves with the Polish army.

VIENNA, May 26.

In consequence of a requisition from the Court of Turin, 400 Matrosses and a large train of artillery set off yesterday for Piedmont. As the King of Sardinia is particularly anxious for the arrival of the corps, they are to travel in small covered waggons, containing sixteen each. The waggons are to be drawn by Post horses.

In case the French should make an attempt upon the Ports of Trieste, Fiume, &c. we are induced to expect a strict neutrality on the part of the Venetians, who are resolved not to permit the patriotic flag to appear in the Adriatic Gulf.

The Emigrants are anxious to make an irruption into France, but our Government has hitherto prevented them, as our army in the low countries is not as yet sufficiently strong to prevent the bad consequences that might arise from a check.

We have received intelligence this day that 70,000 Russians have entered Poland.

May 29.

Count Rouymousky has received his letters of credence from the Court of Peterburg, in quality of Ambassador to this Court, and Prince Gallatzin will reside in this country.

PARIS, June 7.

We are in the utmost tranquility at present, the Declaration of War by the Empress of Russia against Poland, has taken off another enemy, and of course created no unpleasing sensation.

Since the dispatches from the Court of London have been read to the Assembly, the Public Funds have risen, and the price of money has lowered within these few days.

Our armies are still inactive, Ministers being determined to equip them formidably before they hazard an attack.—M. de Custine has been named successor to Marshal Luckner as Commandant General of the army of the Rhine; he leaves the command of Porentrian to M. La Morlien, and takes up his head quarters at Stratsbourg.—M. De Narbonne has refused the rank of Lieutenant General offered him, and remains still Marechal de Camp. Difference of party opinions with the present Ministry is the cause of his refusal.

M. D'Orleans is expected shortly to return from Valenciennes—he has not entered into the service as was mentioned.

Some tanures of note have caused a bustic upon 'Change yesterday; some others at Rochelle have affected the Parisian Merchants—and the whole failures have proceeded from too great speculation in the public funds.

Extract of a letter from the van-guard of the army of La Fayette, dated June 11

The brave Gouvion has just fallen in his country's cause. If any thing can add to our grief, it is to think he lost his life in a skirmish. We did not lose 30 men.

This morning our van-guard was attacked at Griselle, beyond Maubeuge, by a large body of the Austrian army. They expected to surprize us, but did not succeed.

The general had stationed posts to communicate by signals. Maubeuge was the intermediate station. Unfortunately the weather was so unfavorable, that the firing of a cannon was not heard at the distance of there quarters of a league, by those directed to attend and to repeat the signal.

As soon as M la Fayette learnt that his van-guard was attacked, he went forward himself on a gallop, and made his troops advance in two columns, to attack the enemy. There was a very hot firing, especially from our side, as our light field pieces, consisting of eight pounders, and some pieces of a larger bore, produced great effect on the columns of the enemy.

The lieutenant-colonels of the volunteers of Cote d'Or, were killed. M. Gouvion, uneasy concerning an ammunition waggon which did not return, went forward with an hussar towards a house which appeared out of the enemy's reach, and there, by the most fatal accident, he was struck by a rebounding bullet, and killed on the spot.

Our troops were retiring towards Maubeuge, when M. la Fayette came up. He made them advance towards a hedge that had been deserted.

The corps de reserve then came up; soon after, by another route, a column of infantry and cavalry.

M. la Fayette retook all the ground lost, and the enemy precipitately retired. We followed them upwards of a league beyond the ground occupied by our van guard. Every station was retaken, and our army displayed on a height to offer battle; but it appears their intention was to surprize and to cut up our van guard. Not having succeeded they retired, especially when they perceived we were ready to attack them on two sides.

Part of their dead were carried off, the re-

mainder they left behind, with ſome wounded and ſome priſoners. I myſelf counted eleven hulans and Auſtrian grenadiers dead on a road, one of whom was an officer. The ſecond regiment of huſſars cut to pieces 40 hulans who were ſurrounded by two ſquadrons.

We have in the hoſpital 25 wounded, of which ten are Auſtrians.

Such is the exact account of this engagement, which would be advantageous, ſince we drove back the enemy, if we had not had the misfortune of loſing a man whoſe memory will ever be dear to us.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 22.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Road, Auguſt 7, 1792.

The Bye-Laws of the Corporation, and the forms of Powers of Attorney to transfer Shares, and to receive Dividends, and Letters of Proxy to vote, are ordered to be publiſhed for the information of the Stockholders.

Wm. MOORE SMITH, *Sec.*

AT a meeting of the ſubſcribers to the fund for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, at the houſe of Hunt Downing, on Tueſday, the 24th day of July, 1792, and by adjournment on Wedneſday the 25th, purſuant to notice duly given—

The honorable Jaſper Yeates, Eſquire, Chairman,

The following rules, orders, regulations and bye-laws were agreed to, for the purpoſe of organizing the corporation and carrying the ſame into effect, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, entituled "an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter."

1ſt. There ſhall be ſtated meetings of the preſident and managers, choſen by virtue of the ſaid act, on the firſt Tueſday in every month; the firſt meeting to be held at the ſtate-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, and each ſucceeding meeting at ſuch place as ſhall be agreed upon at the preceding ſtated meeting: but the preſident may alſo call ſpecial meetings of the board of managers when he may think the ſame neceſſary, or whenever he ſhall be required ſo to do by an application in writing ſigned by two or more managers, and in the abſence of the preſident any two managers may call a meeting. If the preſident ſhall deem it neceſſary, any ſpecial meeting may be held at ſuch place as he may direct, which place ſhall be ſpecified in the notice.

2d. That the treaſurer ſhall keep the accounts of the company in ſuitable books, and in ſuch manner and form as he ſhall be directed from time to time by a board of managers, and ſhall depoſit the caſh and ſtock of the company in the bank of North America or the United States, in the name and for the uſe of this corporation, agreeably to ſuch directions as may from time to time be given him touching the ſame, and ſhall pay the ſame on draughts of the preſident or chairman of the board, ſigned by their order and atteſted by the ſecretary at any legal meeting, whether the ſame be ſtated or ſpecial.

3d. That the treaſurer, before he enters on the duties of his office, ſhall give bond to the preſident, managers and company, with two ſufficient ſureties, in the ſum of ten thouſand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties: He ſhall produce a monthly ſtatement of the caſh under his care, belonging to the company, and it ſhall be the duty of the managers to compare the ſame with the bank account of the ſaid money.

4th. The ſecretary ſhall keep a regular account of all ſums drawn for by the board in ſuch a manner, that it may ſerve as a check on the accounts of the treaſurer.

5th. The board of managers are hereby authorized and impowered to form and eſtabliſh all other rules and regulations, touching the duties of their officers, the forms and manner of granting certificates for ſhares and transfering the ſame, and for the general internal management of their truſt and execution of their duty, provided the ſame be not inconſiſtent with the laws of this commonwealth, or the regulations hereby adopted, which rules and regulations ſhall be in force until the next legal meeting of the company, for the election of a new board.

6th. That the preſident and managers ſhall be authorized to receive good notes bearing intereſt, with ſuch ſecurity as ſhall be deemed ſufficient, either by depoſit of ſhares or otherwiſe, for ſuch parts of the firſt payment as ſhall not be wanted immediately, which notes ſhall not have more than ſixty days to run.

7th. That the annual meetings of the company, on the ſecond Monday in January in each year, or any ſpecial meeting, ſhall, until otherwiſe directed by a general meeting, be held at the ſtate-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, and that the ſecretary ſhall give at leaſt thirty days notice of the ſame previous to the ſaid meeting, in three of the public papers (one of which ſhall be German) at Philadelphia, and in the public paper printed at Lancaſter.

J. YEATES, Chairman.

Form of Power of Attorney to Transfer Shares.

Know all men by theſe preſents, That of do hereby conſtitute and appoint of true and lawful attorney for and name and behalf to ſell, aſſign and transfer unto any perſon or perſons ſhare numbered unto belonging in the capital ſtock of the Preſident, Managers and Company of the Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Road, and for that purpoſe to make and execute all neceſſary acts of aſſignment and transfer, and further, one or more perſons under to ſubſtitute with like full power.

In witneſs whereof have hereunto ſet hand and ſeal this day of in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-

Sealed and delivered in the preſence of } (L. S.)

(To be legally acknowledged.)

Form of Power of Attorney to receive Dividends.

Know all Men by theſe Preſents, That of do hereby conſtitute and appoint lawful Attorney, for and in name and behalf to receive and give receipts for all dividends now due, or which may grow due on ſhare to belonging in the capital ſtock of the Preſident, Managers and Company of the Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Road. In witneſs whereof have hereunto ſet hand and ſeal this day of in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-

Sealed and delivered in the preſence of } (L. S.)

(To be legally acknowledged.)

Form of Proxies.

Know all men by theſe preſents, That do hereby appoint to be ſubſtitute and proxy for and in name and behalf to vote at any election of a Preſident, Managers, Treaſurer, or other officers of the Company of the Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Road, as might or could do, were perſonally preſent.

Witneſs hand this day of in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-

We have good authority to aſſure the public, that the Board of Managers have diſplayed the moſt exemplary and laudable zeal in forwarding the very important buſineſs committed to their charge. The 7th of this inſtant was the firſt meeting; ſince which time, beſides making the proper arrangements for procuring neceſſary tools, inſtruments, artificers and labourers, they have perſonally viewed and carefully examined the different roads from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, as well as the grounds between and on each ſide of the preſent roads, and have made ſeveral diſcoveries of importance.—Since their return, in order to aſcertain and determine with accuracy the full extent of all the advantages to be expected from thoſe diſcoveries, they have appointed ſkilful ſuperintendants and ſurveyors for the following purpoſes:

1. To ſurvey the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, in the direction of the Waggon and Riſing Sun, ſo as to deſcend into the great valley to the north or ſouth of Burgoin's Gap, as may be the moſt practicable; and from thence to continue the route over Eaſt and Weſt Brandywine, to the mouth of the paſſage through the mountain, where Buck Run iſſues, and to continue the ſame over the beſt grounds, ſo as to deſcend the mountain north of the Gap tavern, and then to proceed over the beſt and ſhorteſt track to Witmer's bridge.

2. To ſurvey the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, on the direction of the Buck, Spread Eagle, and Warren taverns, into the Great Valley, and from thence over Eaſt Brandywine, and to continue the ſame ſo as to aſcend the mountain near or to the north of the Wheat Sheaf, and then proceed over Weſt Brandywine, in the direction of Whitakers, ſo as to deſcend the mountain near the Compaſs, and from thence over the moſt eligible ground to Witmer's bridge.

The following, we are informed, are the Inſtructions given by the Board to their Superintendants.

S I R,

THE Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike, having in purſuance of the objects of their appointment, engaged a ſurveyor and ſpecified the track he is to purſue, requeſt that you would accompany him, in order to ſuperintend and controul his proceedings, as well as to procure a variety of eſſential information, connected with their views of a ſpeedy deciſion of the moſt eligible route, and of a ſubſequent continuation of the Turnpike, with œconomy and diſpatch.

For theſe purpoſes, it will be neceſſary to procure exact information of the ſtreams of water that the road, in its projected track, will paſs over, and the probable ſize of the bridges, to connect the adjacent grounds on each ſide of them.

The number of hills on the road muſt be accurately marked, their length from their firſt riſe to their ſummits, as well as their reſpective angles of elevation and depreſſion, their average ſum of aſcents and deſcents, in intervals of given diſtance; all of which muſt be exhibited on a profile of the road, to be delineated by the ſurveyor.

If, from the appearance of the ſurrounding country, a deviation from the track marked out as a direction to the ſurveyors, be deemed adviſeable, from a certainty of procuring more level and advantageous ground, or of evidently ſhortening the diſtance, you will inſtruct the ſurveyors to that effect; and on the map of the ſurveyed route, which is to be prepared for the information of the Board, you will have connected therewith, the lines of departure, adducing your reaſons therefor.

It is of the higheſt importance that the Board ſhould be poſſeſſed of the preciſe ſtate of the ſources of ſupply, for the materials that are neceſſary in the conſtruction of a Turnpike, during the whole progreſs of your route, renewing and accurately ſtating the ſame, in your courſes, at every advance of three miles. It will not be ſufficient to draw your inferences from the information of the inhabitants in the vicinity; we are deſirous that your report ſhould be founded on a perſonal inſpection, and that it ſhould deſignate their contiguouſneſs to or remoteneſs from the road, at the various ſtages of the route; whether they lay on the ſurface or in quarries; the nature and quality of the ſtone or gravel, their ſcarcity or abundance.

We can only be enabled to form a proper opinion of the relative advantage of any propoſals that may be made to furniſh requiſite materials, from a knowledge previouſly obtained of theſe eſſential points to direct our judgments.

In ſhort, the Board expect that you will purſue and acquire every ſpecies of intelligence, that may be connected with the intereſts, or converted to the benefit of the company; for which purpoſe, you will invite information concerning the various objects recommended to your attention, from all quarters; but, they deſire that you will report nothing, that has not been maturely conſidered, critically examined, and founded on your own perſonal knowledge.

You will be careful to report the local ſituation of the country in the neighbourhood of the projected routes, deſignating the intermediate hills, as it relates to the facility of the croſs roads entering the Turnpike, ſo as to ſecure as effectually as poſſible, the general accommodation of the country, in tranſporting their produce to a market, and at the ſame time ſecuring a certain advantage to the company.

The Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehannah Navigation, have unanimouſly, on the 17th inſtant, agreed to and adopted the following report of their Committee, viz.

PLAN

For conducting the Operations of the Work, according to the Reſolution of the 13th inſt.

I.

Of the Tract of the Canal along the Crown Level.

IT is neceſſary to determine the route of the Canal before the ground can be purchaſed. From the ſeveral views which have been taken of the middle ground by the Board and by the ſeveral Committees and Commiſſioners, your Committee are inclined to give the preference generally to the moſt northerly courſe, as lain down and reported by the Committee in July laſt.

The following reaſons weigh in favor of this determination:

1ſt. The diſtance between the locks on each ſide will be increaſed to about 3½ miles, all which may be dug immediately, without waiting for an engineer, leaving the more difficult parts at either end till greater experience be obtained.

2d. The locks at each ſide being near to each other, may be always attended at leſs expence.

3d. The Crown Level being ſo long, will contain a greater quantity of water, which being ſupplied in the night or on days when it ſhall be leſs uſed, will be reſerved for the greater ſupply of the locks.

4th. By being on the higher ground the canal will be more ſecure from freſhes.

5th. The committee who laid it out inform that the appearance of the ground is favorable to digging and free from ſtone.

6th. The trunks or channels for conducting the water to the Canal from the different ſtreams will be ſhortened very conſiderably and much expence thereby ſaved.

In order therefore to aſcertain preciſely the tract of the Canal, and to lay out the ſame and ſtake it off on the principles aforeſaid.

Your committee propoſe that Mr. Matlack, Colonel Thomas Bull and Mr. Brindley be appointed, with full power to perform that buſineſs.

II.

Of the Purchaſe of the Ground.

That Colonel Bull aſcertain in whom the title to the land is veſted along ſaid tract, protracting the ſame, together with a draft of the tract as laid out; and that he be directed to obtain from the different owners the terms on which they will diſpoſe of the land within the tract aforeſaid, and report the ſame to the Board.

III.

Of the Breadth and Depth of the Canal.

1ſt. The Committee conceive it will be proper that the Canal ſhall be thirty feet wide at the bottom.

2d. That it ſhall be four feet deep of water throughout.

IV.

Of the carrying on the Work.

Your Committee are of opinion it will be beſt to have the Canal dug by contracts, as far as poſſible.

And that the Agent be directed to adverтiſe, inviting propoſals to particular parts, by the perch or otherwiſe, as experience may from time to time ſuggeſt.

V.

Of the ground neceſſary for a Towing Path, and for the earth removed from the Canal.

1ſt. That 10 feet ſhall be the width of the Towing Path.

2d. That 200 feet in width ſhall be purchaſed for the uſe of the Canal and the other objects herein mentioned.

From the St. Chriſtopher's Gazette.

BASSETERRE, July 19.

CAPTURE of SERINGAPATAM,

AND

PEACE with TIPPOO SULTAN.

A veſſel bound from England to Dominica, fell in with a ſhip diſpatched by Lord Cornwallis from the Eaſt-Indies, with the glorious news of the defeat of Tippoo, and the ſurrender of his capital. The Capt. of the Indiaman hailed the above veſſel, and deſired her commander to come on board, which he did, and found there Lord Cornwallis's Aid de Camp, who wrote a ſhort letter to Governor Orde, and encloſed him the Madras Gazette with the particulars. A gentleman whoſe veracity may be depended on, has arrived here from Dominica.—He ſaw the Gazette, which mentions, "That Lord Cornwallis puſhed on the ſiege with the greateſt vigor.—The alacrity of the army in general, and the alertneſs with which the approaches were carried on by Gen. Meadows, was ſuch, that notwithſtanding every inch of ground was bravely and vigorouſly defended by Tippoo, who commanded in perſon every poſt of danger, the enemy were drove from all their outworks, and the Sultan and garriſon were confined to the citadel, from whence he offered to accede to any terms of peace Lord

Cornwallis might dictate. Seringapatam ſurrendered by capitulation. Tippoo gave up half his dominions, and upwards of three millions of pounds ſterling.—The day after the treaty was ſigned, the Sultan, with his two ſons, one of 11 years old, and the other 7, marched through the Britiſh army, which was drawn up to receive him--he had a melancholy but ſoldiery look---he went up to Lord Cornwallis, and delivering his two ſons to his Lordſhip as hoſtages for the performances of the treaty, ſaid he hoped his Lordſhip would be a father to them. In the general orders the day after the treaty, his Lordſhip, after the uſual thanks to the army, mentions Tippoo's gallantry in defending his capital in very honourable terms.---A day or two after the ſurrender of Seringapatam, Lord Cornwallis viſited the two Indian Princes, and preſented one of them with an elegant fuſee, and the other with a caſe of piſtols, with which they ſeemed highly pleaſed.-- Seringapatam, with all the Myſore country, is to be reſtored to Tippoo; but all the extenſive and luxuriant country between the Ghauts and the Britiſh ſettlements, remain with the Engliſh---The allies are to have the provinces bordering on their dominions. All the petty princes are reſtored to their former rights."

Capt Boys, of the ſhip Perſeverance, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Havre de Grace, which place he left on the 19th of June, brings intelligence, on the whole, agreeable.

The report of the ſucceſs of General Fayette's army, which we gave ſome days ſince, and which was ſo much doubted, if not confirmed by accounts now received, at leaſt proves to have been not without foundation; witneſs the following extract of a letter from an American houſe in Havre to their correſpondent in this city.

With reſpect to our markets, but little alterations have taken place ſince our laſt; but our exchanges with all foreign places have taken conſiderable favour; that on London has riſen from 14 to 19, and is ſtill on the riſe.

News is juſt [the letter is dated the 17th] received in town by private letters, and by this day's paper, that on the 12th inſtant, a general engagement took place, between the Auſtrians and the French army, under General la Fayette, in which the Auſtrians were beaten with a loſs of two thouſand men left on the field of battle, beſides ſome priſoners taken by the French, with eighteen pieces of cannon.

This intelligence is confirmed in a Paris paper of the 14th. The engagement happened not far from Namur, near which place the enemy were in great force, as a falſe march towards it was made to miſlead them.

About the 10th or 11th of June, the Miniſter of War, Contributions and of the Interior, were diſplaced. M. Dumourier, former Miniſter of foreign affairs, has been placed at the head of the war department; M. Iaillae is made Miniſter of foreign affairs, and M. Mould is placed at the head of the Interior.

About the ſame time M. Gouvion was killed in a ſkirmiſh, by a rebounding cannon ball. The Prince of Leige is dead.

M. Cuſtines replaces Rochambeau. The Poliſh army effectually oppoſed an attempt of the Ruſſians to croſs the Dnieſter, the latter were obliged to turn back to their encampment.

The inhabitants of Pountrui have ſhewn a deſign to aſſert their independence.

Capt. Stites of the Schooner Induſtry, in 17 days from Aux Cayes to this port, informs that a week before he ſailed, the people of colour had laid down their arms, and joined the whites, agreeable to the decree of the National Aſſembly, and that an expedition was ſent out againſt the negroes.

There is no country in the world in which there is a greater field for agricultural improvements than America. In ſeveral of the ſtates agricultural ſocieties are eſtabliſhed; a mutual intercourſe and communication of obſervations, experiments and diſcoveries, will be highly conducive to the promoting this one of the firſt of all human concerns.

"Cheſter County, Auguſt, 13.

"I THANK you for the information given me, relative to the Suſquehanna and Schuylkill canal, and that the company had opened the work on the middle ground. You tell me, it only wants reſolution and firmneſs to accompliſh it; and that the great and mighty difficulties will be ſurmounted much eaſier than ſome men, whoſe contracted minds can perſuade themſelves to imagine, which indeed gives me real pleaſure; as I know it will you, when I inform you, that there is great zeal and unanimity prevailing amongſt us in this neighbourhood, for opening the canal along the margin of Brandywine, to communicate with the tide water at Wilmington, agreeable to our petition laſt ſpring.

"On the 6th inſtant a large number of reſpectable citizens of this county met at the Centre-houſe, in the forks of Brandywine, when a committee of ſeven were choſen to attend on the commiſſioners appointed by Aſſembly of Delaware, the 27th day of this month, at Wilmington. in order to examine and level the ground on the ſide of Brandywine to the line of this ſtate; if it ſuits your convenience to go with them, your curioſity will be gratified in exploring the hills which this delightful water meanders through, affording an agreeable murmur, ſo enchanting to poetical fancy: I ſhall be happy to ſee you there; as I was in ſeeing ſome worthy characters from Wilmington, who attended our meeting, and aſſured us, that our zeal did not exceed that of the people of Delaware ſtate, for promoting a work ſo highly intereſting.

"The knowledge and experience of thoſe men in opening mill-races through the rocks, and over very rugged places, enabled them to remove any objections raiſed, in regard to the roughneſs of the ground, which is moſt conſiderable in that ſtate. Our committee will certainly invite the commiſſioners to continue their examination up the weſt branch of the creek, to where the turnpike road may croſs it: by this enquiry they will be better enabled to report to the Aſſembly of Delaware. I am ſenſible that I need not to ſay any thing to convince you of the utility of the Canal navigation, nor of the practicability of opening one along the Brandywine; yet, as I have more knowledge of the ground, and finding it to corroberate with the opinion of many others, confims me in a belief, that the Canal will be much eaſier effected, and at a proportionable leſs expence, than that from Suſquehanna to Schuylkill, or from Schuylkill to Delaware, and open a direct ſafe and ſecure avenue, to carry the abundance of produce which now paſſes in a circuitous ronte by way of Chriſtiana-bridge and Newport, to your city."

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars is offered, by proclamation of the Governor of the ſtate of New-York, for apprehending a certain JACOB VALENTINE, charged with having murdered an Indian Chief of the Onondago nation, on the 27th of July laſt.

Extract from LINDSAY'S HOTEL DIARY, Norfolk, Auguſt 9.

This day arrived in diſtreſs, the brigantine Currier, Captain Alexander Mangueit; the brig was from New-Orleans, bound to Cape-Francois, loaded with lumber. On the 25th ultimo, in lat. 21. long. ——, ſhe was overtaken by a ſudden and violent ſquall which threw her on her beam ends, and obliged them to cut away both maſts before ſhe would right.—On ſounding the pumps, they found ſhe had ſeven feet water in the hold, and for ſeveral days one pump could ſcarcely keep her free, ſhe was ſo much ſtrained in the hull. On the 20th, fell in with the ſhip ——, Captain White, from England, bound to Charleſton, who ſupplied them with two ſmall ſpars, for which he demanded and received the ſum of 36 dollars.—Fifteen leagues to the ſouth eaſt of Cape Henry, fell in with the brig Polly, of Bedford, HUGH FISH, maſter, on a whaling voyage, who was ſo generous as to take him in tow, and conduct him ſafe into Hampton road, for the ſmall ſum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars only---a very moderate compenſation indeed, at the ſame time, an uncommon ſucceſsful Whale voyage!

Died on Saturday laſt, after a ſhort but painful illneſs, Mr. Joſeph Few, of this city; a worthy and uſeful citizen, who, ſince the revolution (in which he took an active part as an officer in our army) hath employed himſelf in bringing to great perfection a number of uſeful manufactories and valuable inventions for the benefit of this country, and, we hope, for the emolument of his aimiable widow, family and fortune. He was the firſt that patronized, and brought to uſeful application, Mr. James Rumſey's patented improvement of Dr. Barker's rototary water-wheel, by which power he was enabled, under a very light ſteam of water, to conſtruct a variety of valuable machinery for the manufacturing of muſtard, ſtarch, hair-powder, tobacco, ſnuff, chocolate, ſhelled and pearl barely, ſplit peas, &c. &c. all of which ſeveral articles, were carried on in an extenſive ſort, without any patronage from public authority. Punctual and juſt in his dealing—humane and liberal to the poor—warm and ſteady in his friendſhip, and a ſteady patron of all uſeful inventions or improvements, it may be truly ſaid, that the inhabitants of Philadelphia and citizens of the United States, have loſt in him one of their moſt valuable citizens. He was interred in Friends burying-ground (of which he profeſſed himſelf a member) on Sunday evening, followed by a reſpectable number of his fellow citizens.

A man, more deſireable to man, hath ſeldom left us!

Lately died in Charleſton, South-Carolina, Col. ROBERT HERIOT, a gentleman of reſpectable connections and character in this ſtate. He has left behind him a large and amiable family, to whom his loſs is irreparable. Col. Heriot, had been dining with ſeveral gentlemen at George-Town, (S. C.) and upon ſome diſturbance happening in the ſtreet, they ſtepped out, to the number of ſixteen or ſeventeen, upon a projecting gallery of a ſecond ſtory, which being rotten, unfortunately gave way, and brought them all to the ground, not one of them eſcaping broken bones, or ſevere bruiſes. Col. Heriot had one of his legs broke, and the foot of the other leg badly cut, which mortified in a few days and carried him off.

On the morning of the 16th inſtant, the body of Elizabeth Reeves was found in the dock next to Warder's wharf, in the Northern-Liberties. The jury of Inqueſt brought in their verdict.—*Wilful murder by ſome perſon or perſons unknown.*

The following particulars, we believe, may be relied on:

Miſs Reeves had on Wedneſday evening been on a ſhort viſit to a relation in Coombs's Alley, which ſhe left about 8 o'clock, to go home, alone, and without any thing uncommon having occurred: from that time ſhe was not ſeen or heard of until early on Thurſday morning, when her body was found lying on the mud, with the face down, in the dock near Warder's wharf. On examining, it was found that the moſt brutal violence had been committed on her perſon, and a large wound on the left ſide of her mouth, and bruiſes on other parts, ſhewed that ſhe muſt have ſuffered much from the moſt ſhameful abuſe: ſome of her teeth were looſe.—It appeared, from marks of her feet in the mud, that ſhe had moved ſeveral ſteps from the place where ſhe was firſt thrown, where her comb and a ribband were found.

Nothing has yet appeared to detect the villainous perpetrators of this infernal deed, but a boy declared that he ſaw two men in a batteau, very early in the morning, at the particular ſpot where the body was found, who made off upon his approach, and went on board a ſhallop down the river.

Miſs Reeves was about 17 years of age, and apprenticed to a mantua-maker; and when it is conſidered that ſhe bore a very good character, and was remarkable for her amiable deportment and pleaſing manners, the loſs to ſociety muſt be greater, and excite in the breaſt of every friend to humanity a deteſtation of the diabolical actor of this horrid tragedy.

Her remains were decently interred on Friday afternoon, in St. Peter's Church yard, attended by a great concourſe of people of both ſexes, lamenting the unhappy and untimely death of this victim to the barbarity of thoſe whoſe pride it ſhould have been to afford protection to unguarded innocence.

*** *The piece, ſigned "Mirabeau," ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

WINCHESTER, Auguſt 13.

From the Kentucky Gazette, July 21.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman of Fort Waſhington to his friend in this place, dated the 15th inſtant mentions, that news has been received in St Vincennes, by an Indian ſent from Major Hamtramck to L'Augulle, (The village deſtroyed by General Wilkinſon laſt Auguſt) that a party of Shawaneſe had fallen in with, and murdered a party of three or four men, not very diſtant from one of our fortifications; that theſe men bore a flag; that the Indians conveyed the papers found in their poſſeſſion to ſome white men, who could read, that theſe papers turned out to contain a talk from a Big Captain, which made the Indians regret their conduct. From this report, it is probable, one of the flags ſent out by General Wilkinſon has been intercepted, and cut off—but which is uncertain.—There exiſts a ſtrong preſumption that Col. Harding was not of this party. There were three flags ſent out---the firſt conſiſted of three men; the ſecond Major Trueman's of the ſame number; and Col. Hardin's, was attended by one man only.

A letter from Paris, (in the new French ſettlement) dated July 17, ſtates, That intelligence had been received at Fort Jefferſon of the death of Major Trueman, Mr. Freeman, Debachi and Jarrat. That this information was brought by two priſoners, who were labouring in a corn field, and made their eſcape. The one made his eſcape at the time General Harmer was defeated—the other is William Duer, of Captain Buchannan's company of levies. They further inform, that on the 25th of June a party of Indians took eight men priſoners, who were making hay near Fort Jefferſon; that when they had moved the priſoners ſome diſtance from the Fort, they divided them--four were given to the Chippewas, and four to the Shawaneſe; that the Shawaneſe burnt the four unfortunately aſſigned to them; that the Chippewas took theirs home, to the intent of making labourers of them; that the Indians are determined for war, and will not treat, but will kill every white perſon that attempts to go to them, either with or without a flag; that their preſent plan is to cut off the eſcorts of proviſions deſtined to the out-poſts, and by that means oblige the troops ſtated there to ſurrender: and that for this purpoſe they keep two ſpies conſtantly out.

Official accounts received from Fort Waſhington, ſtate, that notwithſtanding the pacific overtures of the United States, the Indians are for war; that Major Trueman and the firſt flag have been murdered at Glaice River; that Col. Harding's fate is doubtful, but hopes are entertained that he has eſcaped to Sanduſky.

KNOXVILLE, July 28.

Accounts from Cumberland mention, that a party of Indians, conſiſting of Creeks, Cherokees, and Shawaneſe, took a ſtation, about 30 miles from Naſhville, in which was about 20 perſons, ſome of whom they killed, the others they took with them to their towns.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on ſaid plantation two good apple orchards, a good ſtone houſe with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon houſe, with granaries over head, and other out-houſes, the whole in good repair, and is well ſituated for either ſtore or tavern. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Auguſt 20, 1792, * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

BARK WANTED.

THE ſubſcriber, underſtanding that the farmers, and others in the country, have quantities of bark ſtripped, which remains in the woods, takes this method to inform the owners thereof, that he will give forty-five ſhillings per cord for all merchantable Spaniſh oak bark, and a proportionable price for all other kinds of bark made uſe of in tanning, provided it is brought to the city before the winter ſeaſon commences.

JONATHAN MEREDITH.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1792, No. 27. ſouth Third-ſtreet.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jeſſe Maris, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce their accounts, for ſettlement, to

GEORGE MARIS, } Adminiſtrators.
OWEN FOULKE, }

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20th, 1792. 6t

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Iſaac Bennet, ſon of John Bennet, late of Northampton townſhip, in the county of Bucks, to meet the ſubſcriber, aſſignee of ſaid Bennet, at the houſe of the widow Fenton, inn keeper, in the ſaid townſhip, on the 7th day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and bring their accounts that they have againſt the ſaid Bennet, in order that a dividend may be ſtruck amongſt the ſaid creditors, by DAVID DUNGAN, Aſſignee.

Auguſt 18, 1792. *

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Pennſbury, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a likely black MARE, four years old laſt ſpring, not ſhod, both hind feet white, ſome white hairs in both flanks, a ſmall blaze down her face, trots long and eaſy, has a ſcar acroſs one of her hind hoofs, about an inch long, with a ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and for the mare only, TEN DOLLARS, if brought home, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 12 1792. * BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

By Iſaac Smith, eſquire, ſecond Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to me by George Dickinſon, of the county of Salem, who claims againſt Joſeph Dickinſon, of the ſame place, two equal undivided parts out of three equal undivided parts, the tenements to be divided into three equal parts, of three meſſuages, of one barn, of one orchard, and of two hundred and fifty acres of land, more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, in the county of Salem, I have nominated Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, Eſq; and William Wilſon, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land and tenements, with the appurtenances into three equal ſhares or parts, two of the ſaid parts for the ſaid George Dickinſon, and one of the ſaid parts for the ſaid Joſeph Dickinſon, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to me at the houſe of Henry Drake, innkeeper, in Trenton, on the 22d day of Auguſt next, the ſaid Elnathan Davis, Bateman Lloyd, and William Wilſon will then be appointed commiſſioners to make partition of the ſaid land and tenements, purſuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held by co-parceners, joint-tenants and tenants in common," paſſed at Perth-Amboy, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

2m. ISAAC SMITH.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on the Lancaſter road, in Eaſt-town townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 6th of June inſtant, a dark grey HORSE, five years old, a natural trotter, full fifteen hands and an half high, he has two ſcars on his near ſhoulder, occaſioned by the cut of a ſcythe or knife when a colt, but not eaſily ſeen unleſs examined, no brand, his head and face darker than his body, has never been docked, though his tail not much longer than common, the hair having been pulled out he might paſs for being docked unleſs examined, his mane inclines to part, and has ſomething of a hollow in his face below the eyes. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

† BENJAMIN BROWN.

Said thief has left a ſmall bay Horſe, with ſome white hairs in his tail, in the ſaid paſture, which it is likely has ben ſtolen. The owner is deſired to come, prove property and take him away.

June 7, 1792.

To the Freemen Electors of the County of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

SENSIBLE of your paſt favours, eſpecially in voting me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, induces me to aſk your votes and intereſt the enſuing election for the office of Sheriff. Your approbation will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your friend to ſerve,
JOSEPH M'CLELLAN.

Weſt Cheſter, Auguſt 13th, 1792. t.b.c.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant aſſortment of WHIPS, of almoſt every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the beſt manner, and of the beſt materials. He returns his moſt hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himſelf to give ſatisfaction. Country ſtore keepers, and others, who purchaſe to ſell again, may be ſupplied on the beſt terms.

N. B. He alſo has on hand a good aſſortment of ſaddles, bridles, ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harneſs for coaches, chaiſes and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the uſual credit.

Auguſt 14, 1792.

WANTED,

A PERSON of ſkill, activity and integrity, to act as Superintendant in the eſtabliſhment of the Canal between the rivers Schuylkill and Delaware, whoſe duty will be, principally, to form contracts, engage workmen, and ſuperintend the execution of the works. Applications for this appointment, ſpecifying the terms and teſtimonials of the applicants, addreſſed to the Preſident and Managers, and left at the office of the Company, on or before the 25th inſtant, will be conſidered and decided on, within ten days after that time.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, Sec'ry.

Auguſt 14, 1792.

ALL perſons are hereby notified, and thus publicly forewarned, not to take aſſignments of four bonds, or of either of them, given by the ſubſcriber to George Sparks, and ſince tranſferred to Abraham Innſkeep, the ſaid Sparks not having performed his part of the contract, and he and the ſaid Innnſkeep having been informed of the determination of the ſubſcriber, who is reſolved not to diſcharge the ſaid bonds.

Auguſt 7, 1792. * EVERARD BOLTON.

WANTED,

A FULLER, one who underſtands the trade perfectly well, in all its branches, capable of taking the charge of a mill, as a maſter workman, and can come well recommended for his ſobriety, (a perſon without a family would be preferred;) ſuch a one may meet with good encouragement, by early application to the ſubſcriber, in Amwell, near Flemington, ſtate of New-Jerſey.

THOMAS READING.

Auguſt 14. 1792.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from his wife and eight children, a Negro Man, named ISAAC, belonging to the ſubſcriber. The ſaid Negro is about thirty-five years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, of a ſtraight ſtature, black complexion, hath two or three marks in his face, proceeding from the meaſles or chicken pox, but appears much like ſmall pox marks, believe one to be on his cheek, and one on his forehead, one of his middle fingers by a cut is bent, hath a ſmall mark on his breaſt by a bite in fighting, his legs long and ſlim, the calf nearly under the ham, is very artful and cunning, is ingenious, can work with carpenters' tools tolerably well, having been uſed to make moſt kinds of farming utenſils, building of log-houſes, and working with ſhip carpenters, is very fond of ſpirituous liquors, can drink agreat deal and not be intoxicated, ſpeaks much, and liſps a little when ſo doing; he abſconded from his owner laſt May was two years, and has moſt likely changed his name. Any perſon taking and ſecuring the ſaid run-away Negro in any gaol, ſo that his owner may have him delivered to him, the ſubſcriber, living near Sinepuxent Inlet, Worceſter county, ſtate of Maryland, or to Henry Parker, of Snowhill, in ſaid county, ſhall have the above reward of Thirty Dollars.

EDWARD VANDOME.

Auguſt 10. 1792. * 3m.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

TAKEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in East-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 7th inſtant, a grey MARE, with a ſnip and ſwitch tail, about fourteen and a half hands high, ſhod before, trots long, throwing her fore feet out, and is difficult to mount. Whoeaer takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have the mare and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CALEB PENNOCK.

8th Month 9, 1792. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Brinton, late of Birmingham townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for payment, to

WILLIAM GIBBONS, or
GIDEON GILPIN, } Executors.

Auguſt 1, 1792. *

Carpets and Carpeting,

Juſt come to hand. Alſo

A large and general aſſortment of other Goods, as uſual,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At No. 52, Market-ſtreet. ¶ 6 w.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's farm, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 17th inſtant, a dark roan Horſe, ſix years old, 15 hands high, bald faced, wall eyed, four white feet, black mane and tail, his mane hangs to the right ſide: he carries lofty before, and canters light and eaſy. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſhall have the above reward, or for the horſe Five Dollars, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1792. ¶

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE ſociety for the inſtitution and ſupport of First-Day, or Sunday Schools, in the city of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, having eſtabliſhed two ſchools for boys, under the care of Mr. John Poor and Mr. John Barry, and one ſchool for girls, under the care of Mr. John Ely; the Board of Viſitors do hereby earneſtly ſolicit all their fellow-citizens, who cannot otherwiſe avail themſelves of educating thoſe under their care, to ſend them to thoſe ſchools, to receive that inſtruction which is ſo neceſſary to qualify them for uſefulneſs in civil ſociety.

Firmly perſuaded of this great truth, that to diſſeminate knowledge, is preparing mankind for virtue, freedom, and happineſs; the Board do therefore earneſtly requeſt, that all their fellow-citizens who have experienced the advantages of education, will uſe their influence with thoſe whoſe circumſtances prevent the inſtruction of their children, to ſend them to thoſe ſchools, that they may thereby derive the advantages intended by the ſociety.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1792.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB WEBER, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce them, on or before the firſt day of September next, when the adminiſtrators are determined to make ſettlement thereof with the concerned, to

ABRAHAM WEBER,
BENJAMIN WEBER, } Adminiſtrators.
CHRISTIAN WEBER,

Montgomery county, Auguſt 4, 1792. *

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in East-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, a large red STEER, (appears to have been worked.) The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Auguſt 1, 1792. * JOHN M'DERMOND.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 12th of June laſt, a Mulatto ſlave, named BARNEY, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a very ſtrong make, has a large ſcar over his right eye, and ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, he can read and write, he underſtands all kinds of farmer buſineſs, and can play on the fiddle; had on, and took with him, a fuſtian coat and jacket, a ſtriped ditto, a pair of blue and white ſtriped cotton trowſers, a pair of tow ditto, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, calf-ſkin pumps, with large plated buckles, a fine ſhirt, a red ſilk handkerchief, and a wool hat almoſt new; he is an artful fellow, and perhaps has a paſs; it is likely he will change his name and his clothes, and try to paſs for a freeman Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT BUYERS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

July 23. 1792. *

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, on the 8th inſt. a red and white COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 17, 1792. ‡ JAMES DARRAH.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, July 21, 1792.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, from Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq; Treaſurer of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be ſold at public ſale, on the Premiſes, on Thurſday, the 30th day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, bounded by lands late of Joſeph Cox, and others, containing 174 acres, and allowance of ſix acres per cent. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of George Boyd and Thomas Boyd.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

A convenient three ſtory brick Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, between Union and Pine-ſtreet. Apply to the printers of this paper. July 24.

For Sale, and immediate poſſeſſion given,

SIXTY acres of Land, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſpring-houſe, &c. with ſtock and implements, if needful; hay and grain in the barn, and in the ground. For particulars enquire of the printers hereof.

July 24, 1792. ‡ eotf.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Woodſtown, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an apprentice Lad. named William Riddle, 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, ſlender made, down look, ſtoops in his walk, round ſhouldered, dark brown hair not tied: had on and took with him, a half worn blue broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, nankeen breeches, white cotton ſtockings, 2 pair of ſhoes, a good hat, and two ſhirts. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above lad, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges.

July 18. ‡ OLIVER BROOKS.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of John Kerbaugh, late of Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accompts, properly atteſted; and all thoſe who ſtand indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by note or book debt, to make payment by the firſt day of September next, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JESSE TRUMP, Adminiſtrator.

July 28th, 1792. *

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, a large pied COW; ſhe appears to be about five years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

27th of 7th Month, 1792. * EDWARD FELL.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS MAKER,

At the North-Weſt Corner of Market and Water-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above buſineſs, in all its various branches; where thoſe that may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

American manufactured cut Nails,

OF different lengths, in ſmall kegs, ſuperior to drawn nails, for lathing, ſhort ſhingling, and nailing hoops on caſks, and at leaſt thirty-five per cent. cheaper, to be ſold by A. ADGATE & Co. at the Card Manufactory, north Front-ſtreet, No. 59; where alſo are to be ſold, as uſual, a complete aſſortment of the beſt Cotton, Wool and Tow Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

May 28, 1792. 3m

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, fuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ELIJAH ETTING, late of York-town, are requeſted to produce their accounts or demands, within three months from the date hereof, unto CALEB FOULKE or WILLIAM WISTER, merchants, in Philadelphia, in order to adjuſt a dividend of monies remaining in the hands of the aſſignees of the ſaid Elijah Etting's eſtate. Such perſons as neglect to produce their demands within the time aforeſaid, will be excluded from the benefit of the monies now ready to divide amongſt the creditors of the ſaid Elijah Etting.

BENJAMIN SWETT,
acting Truſtee to the eſtate of Hubley and Graff, aſſignees.

Phil. 6th Mo. 18, 1792.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 8th of June 1792, a black COW, with ſome white marks; whoever has loſt ſaid cow, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MAHLON HALL, jun.

July 31, 1792.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, ſome time ago, three ſheep (viz. a weather, ewe and lamb;) the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN ADAMSON.

Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county,
7th Month 28th, 1792. *

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January laſt, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid, by.

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reaſonable complaint, and has been ſeen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Suſquehanna, in company with Chriſtopher Geil, hereunder deſcribed.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himſelf, as a butcher, in ſome of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with wnite buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of James Mathews, deceaſed, will be ſold at private ſale, all the real eſtate of ſaid Mathews, in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, viz. the following plantation, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres of upland and meadow, on which is a good ſquare log houſe and barn, an exceeding good apple orchard of ſeven acres, about fifty acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered with ſhip timber and hickory; there is a landing on the premiſes, on Oldman's creek; alſo about twelve and a half acres of upland, and three and a half acres of meadow, on Raccoon creek, ſubject to an improving leaſe; likewiſe ſix acres of meadow on Raccoon creek. For terms apply to GIDEON DINNEY, near the premiſes, who is our attorney in fact.

JOHN CAMPBELL, and
June 8, 1792. *6w DANIEL MORRISON.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant man, named Jacob Stier, a butcher by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has dark brown hair, full face, dark eyes, ſpeaks very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him, a new blue cloth coat, with large yellow buttons, new fuſtian jacket and breeches, with ſmall metal buttons, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, new ſhoes with large buckles, and a new round wool hat bound. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES BOUMAN.

JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER and GILDER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that in conſequence of the ſale of the houſe where he has long reſided, he has been obliged to remove to No. 143, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, north Third-ſtreet, where he continues to ſell Looking Glaſſes of every deſcription, and to execute every branch of the Carving and Gilding Buſineſs, in the neweſt and moſt faſhionable ſtyle, and hopes for the continuance of that public favour, in his line, which he has many years experienced.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1792. 4w

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3250.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1792.

BARK WANTED.

THE subscriber, understanding that the farmers, and others in the country, have quantities of bark stripped, which remains in the woods, takes this method to inform the owners thereof, that he will give forty-five shillings per cord for all merchantable Spanish oak bark, and a proportionable price for all other kinds of bark made use of in tanning, provided it is brought to the city before the winter season commences.

JONATHAN MEREDITH.

Philadelphia, August 21, 1792, No. 27, south Third-street.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jesse Maris, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to produce their accounts, for settlement, to

GEORGE MARIS, } Administrators.
OWEN FOULKE, }

Philadelphia, August 20th, 1792. 6t

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on said plantation two good apple orchards, a good stone house with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon house, with granaries over head, and other out-houses, the whole in good repair and is well situated for either store or tavern. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

August 20 1792, * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Isaac Bennet, son of John Bennet, late of Northampton township, in the county of Bucks, to meet the subscriber, assignee of said Bennet, at the house of the widow Fenton, inn keeper, in the said township, on the 7th day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and bring their accounts that they have against the said Bennet, in order that a dividend may be struck amongst the said creditors, by

DAVID DUNGAN, Assignee.

August 18, 1792. *

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant assortment of WHIPS, of almost every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the best manner, and of the best materials. He returns his most hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and solicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himself to give satisfaction. Country store-keepers, and others, who purchase to sell again, may be supplied on the best terms.

N. B. He also has on hand a good assortment of saddles, bridles, saddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harness for coaches, chaises and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual credit.

August 14, 1792.

WANTED,

A PERSON of skill, activity and integrity, to act as Superintendant in the establishment of the Canal between the rivers Schuylkill and Delaware, whose duty will be, principally, to form contracts, engage workmen, and superintend the execution of the works. Applications for this appointment, specifying the terms and testimonials of the applicants, addressed to the President and Managers, and left at the office of the Company, on or before the 25th instant, will be considered and decided on, within ten days after that time.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, Sec'ry.

August 14, 1792.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

TAKEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in East-Marlborough township, Chester county, on the night of the 7th instant, a grey MARE, with a snip and switch tail, about fourteen and a half hands high, shod before, trots long, throwing her fore feet out, and is difficult to mount. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may have the mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by

CALEB PENNOCK.

8th Month 9, 1792. *

WANTED,

A FULLER, one who understands the trade perfectly well, in all its branches, capable of taking the charge of a mill, as a master workman, and can come well recommended for his sobriety, (a person without a family would be preferred;) such a one may meet with good encouragement, by early application to the subscriber, in Amwell, near Flemington, state of New-Jersey.

THOMAS READING.

August 14, 1792.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from his wife and eight children, a Negro Man, named ISAAC, belonging to the subscriber. The said Negro is about thirty-five years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, of a straight stature, black complexion, hath two or three marks in his face, proceeding from the measles or chicken pox, but appears much like small pox marks, believe one to be on his cheek, and one on his forehead, one of his middle fingers by a cut is bent, hath a small mark on his breast by a bite in fighting, his legs long and slim, the calf nearly under the ham, is very artful and cunning, is ingenious, can work with carpenters' tools tolerably well, having been used to make most kinds of farming utensils, building of log houses, and working with ship carpenters, is very fond of spirituous liquors, can drink agreat deal and not be intoxicated, speaks much, and lisps a little when so doing; he absconded from his owner last May was two years, and has most likely changed his name. Any person taking and securing the said run-away Negro in any gaol, so that his owner may have him delivered to him, the subscriber, living near Sinepuxent Inlet, Worcester county, state of Maryland, or to Henry Parker, of Snowhill, in said county, shall have the above reward of Thirty Dollars.

August 10, 1792, EDWARD VANDOME.

* 3m.

To the Freemen Electors of the County of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

SENSIBLE of your past favours, especially in voting me on the return with the present Sheriff, induces me to ask your votes and interest the ensuing election for the office of Sheriff. Your approbation will be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your friend to serve,

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN.

West-Chester, August 13th, 1792. t.b.c.

ALL persons are hereby notified, and thus publicly forewarned, not to take assignments of four bonds, or of either of them, given by the subscriber to George Sparks, and since transferred to Abraham Innskeep, the said Sparks not having performed his part of the contract, and he and the said Innnskeep having been informed of the determination of the subscriber, who is resolved not to discharge the said bonds.

August 7, 1792. * EVERARD BOLTON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Brinton, late of Birmingham township, Delaware county, deceased, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, for payment, to

WILLIAM GIBBONS, or } Executors.
GIDEON GILPIN, }

August 1, 1792. *

Carpets and Carpeting,

Just come to hand. Also

A large and general assortment of other Goods, as usual,

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At No. 52, Market-street. ¶ 6 w.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber's farm, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 17th instant, a dark roan Horse, six years old, 15 hands high, bald faced, wall eyed, four white feet, black mane and tail, his mane hangs to the right side: he carries lofty before, and canters light and easy. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures the thief, shall have the above reward, or for the horse Five Dollars, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

HAMILTON & SON.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1792. ¶

Redemption of the State Debt.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, 16th of May, 1792.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entituled "An Act to provide for paying and redeeming certain public debts, and of defraying the expences of government," adequate provision is made for paying, redeeming, and discharging the following debts or engagements, owing and contracted by this commonwealth, at the rates respectively hereinafter mentioned; that is to say---

1. All the certificates issued by this state, upon which an interest of six per cent. per annum, is payable by virtue of any existing laws of this commonwealth, at their nominal value.

2. All the certificates, which were issued by this state, bearing an interest of six per cent. as an equivalent for the loss sustained upon the deferred stock of the United States, by the creditors of this state, who subscribed to the loan proposed by Congress, at the rate of thirty-nine pounds, in gold or silver money, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of deferred stock, on which such additional six per cent. certificates were respectively granted by the state as aforesaid.

3. All the certificates, which were issued by this state, bearing an interest of three per cent. as an equivalent for the loss sustained upon the three per cent. stock of the United States, by the creditors of this state, who subscribed to the loan proposed by Congress, at such rate as the same may be purchased; provided the same does not exceed the rate of fifty pounds in gold or silver, for every hundred pounds in the nominal amount of the certificates of three per cent. stock, on which such additional three per cent. certificates were, respectively, granted by the state as aforesaid.

4. All and every the bills of credit, commonly called dollar money, remaining in circulation, together with the interest due thereon; at the nominal value and amount of such bills, and of the interest due thereon.

AND WHEREAS, in and by the said recited act of the General Assembly, it is further provided, that, if Congress shall on or before the 1st day of July next, renew and again open the subscription to the loan, heretofore proposed to the state creditors or shall, in any other manner, and upon any other terms, provide for the assumption of the non-subscribed debts owing to such state creditors, the holder or holders of any certificate or certificates, subscribable to the subscription so renewed, or entitled to the benefit of such other provision, shall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the said certificate or certificates from the state treasurer; upon this condition, and not otherwise, that they shall and do subscribe to the loan so renewed, or acquiesce inthe terms of such other provisions, and thereupon, on or before the first day of July next transfer to the State Treasurer, foa the use of the Commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates, which they shall receive from the United States, in consequence of such subscription, or all and singular the interests and benefits to be derived from such other provision, together with the proper evidences thereof:

And whereas Congress, in and by an Act, entituled "An act supplementary to the act for making provision for the debt of the United States," passed on the eighth day of May instant, has renewed and again opened, the subscription to the loan, heretofore proposed to the State creditors, declaring, "That the term for receiving upon loan, that part of the debts of the respective states, which hath not been subscribed, pursuant to the terms proposed in the act, entituled an Act making provision for the debt of the United States, shall be enlarged on the same terms, as in and by the said Act is provided, until the first day of March, 1793, inclusively:

NOTICE is therefore given, by order of the Governor, that on the 1st day of August next, the holder and holders of all and every of the different denominations of certificates for the payment, redemption, and discharge of which, provision is made as aforesaid, in and by the said recited Act of the General Assembly, shall be entitled to have and receive the value thereof, at the rates before mentioned, upon depositing with the Register General his, her, or their certificate or certificates:

That, on the said 1st day of August next, the holders of the different denominations of bills of credit, for the payment, redemption, and discharge of which, provision is also made as aforesaid in and by the said recited act of the General Assembly, shall be entitled, upon depositing with the State Treasurer, his, her, or their respective bills of credit, to have and receive the value thereof respectively, at the rates before mentioned:

And that, on the said first day of August next, the holdr or, holders, of any certificate, or certificates, subscribable to the subscription to the said loan, heretofore proposed to the state creditors, and renewed as aforesaid, in and by the said recited act of Congress, shall be entitled to have and receive the nominal value of the said last mentioned certificate, or certificates, from the state Treasurer; upon the condition, and not otherwise, that they shall and do respectively subscribe to the said loan so renewed, and thereupon on or before the said 1st day of August next, transfer to the state Treasurer, for the use of the commonwealth, each and every the certificate and certificates which they shall receive from the United States in consequence of such subscription,

And notice is hereby also given, that from and after the said 1st day of August next, all interest, and all right and claim to interest, upon all and every the certificate, and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, herein before mentioned will cease and determine, and be thenceforth extinguished. And the holder and holders of the said certificate and certificates bills of credit, or other evidences of debt, who shall neglect to apply as aforesaid, on the said 1st day of August next, for the purpose of having the said certificate and certificates, bills of credit or other evidences of debt, paid and redeemed as aforesaid, will forfeit and lose all the benefit and advantage of the said recited Act of the General Assembly, unless such holder, or holders, shall, on or before the first day of January next, enter the same in a book for that purpose to he kept by the Treasurer; in which last mentioned case, the certificate and certificates, bills of credit, and other evidences of debt, so entered, will, at the expiration of three months, from and after the date of the entries respectively, be paid, redeemed, and for ever discharged, in the same manner, at the like rates, and upon the same conditions, as if application had been regularly made in pursuance of this notification.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

N. B As the fund for the redemption of the state debts will be ready at the treasury before the expiration of the term prescribed by the legislature, and mentioned in the above notice, any holder, or holders, of certificates, bills of credit, or other evidences of the state debt, who shall be desirous of an earlier payment, will be accommodated, by applying at the office of the Register General, on or after the 1st day of July.

Birdsborough Estate.

THE subscriber intending to close his concerns in the iron business in the course of the present year, proposes to dispose of all his valuable property in the county of Berks, which being well known, scarcely needs a description; but as some account may be necessary to those, who have not been informed of the conveniencies for carrying on the iron business on this estate, it may be proper to enumerate them.

No. 1. Containing 200 acres, 90 of which are excellent meadow, and the remainder good plough land: an old orchard, and a new one of 400 young thriving apple trees. On this tract are erected a large stone dwelling house, spring and smoak houses, two large stone barns, a convenient stable near the mansion: a well-built new grist mill, with two pair of burr and two pair of country stones: a large and commodious house for the miller, with a store adjoining: one *large forge*, with three fires and two hammers for making, and *one smaller ditto* for drawing iron, both in complete order, being well provided with all the implements necessary for manufacturing iron: a convenient roomy stone dwelling house for the manager, with a large kitchen adjoining, and a spring house, carpenter and smith's shops, with a sufficient number of comfortable stone tenements for the accommodation of the different workmen, and gardens attached to each of them: a good saw mill, with tools necessary for working it. All the above described buildings are on or near the waters of Hay creek, which runs through the tract, and the forges are capable of making 200 tons of bar iron annually. There are also on this tract, two good farm houses, at present in the tenure of two industrious farmers.

No. 2. Containing 1357 acres of land, the greater part of which is in wood. On this and part of No. 1, are two good farms, at present occupied by tenants. On one of which are erected a new stone dwelling house and barn.

No. 3. Containing 202 acres, with a large front on the river Schuylkill. On this tract are a farm house, barn and stables, with a good spring house: also a large stone dwelling house, stable, &c. There are about 16 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a small expence: at present occupied by two tenants.

No. 4. Containing 232 acres, at present occupied by a tenant. On this tract are a farm house and good stone barn: all the above farms have orchards of apple trees.

No. 5. A small tract of 40 acres, at a small distance from No. 3. The wood has been cut off this piece.

An island of about two and an half acres, in the Schuylkill, near the mansion house, where there is an excellent shad fishery.

All the farms are in a high state of cultivation, having the proper quantity of winter grain in the ground, and preparations are making for a large summer crop. There is a large quantity of wood, sufficient for coal for many years, and large quantities are annually offered for sale by the neighbouring farmers.

There are several furnaces within a few miles of the premises, particularly Hopewell, which is only five miles from the forges.

The advantages these works will reap from the proposed Canal, will be great: they lying on the Schuylkill, and only forty-five miles from Philadelphia. In the present state of the river, there is a considerable saving made by water carriage in the spring and fall seasons, and when the river is cleared, it may be expected the carriage by water may be performed nearly the whole year.

For terms apply to Miers Fisher and Hilary Baker, esquires, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber on the premises.

tf. CADWALADER MORRIS.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN last night, out of the plantation of the subscriber, in Pennsbury, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, a likely black MARE, four years old last spring, not shod, both hind feet white, some white hairs in both flanks, a small blaze down her face, trots long and easy, has a scar across one of her hind hoofs, about an inch long, with a switch tail. Whoever secures said mare and thief, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and for the mare only, TEN DOLLARS, if brought home, with reasonable charges, paid by

August 12, 1792. * BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

NUMBER I.

OBSERVATIONS on the Letters of "A FARMER," *addreſſed to the Yeomanry of the United States.*

THE hiſtory of mankind too frequently inſtructs us, that meaſures, intended for *the public good*, and really calculated to produce that deſirable end, have been honeſtly miſunderſtood, or wilfully miſrepreſented. It is not known, nor is it important to the freemen of theſe ſtates, to which claſs the writer of "THE FARMER" belongs; but it is a matter of no ſmall conſequence, that the *truth* or *error* of his aſſertions and opinions ſhould be aſcertained.

So many of his reaſonings are deduced from examples, ſaid to exiſt in foreign countries, that it becomes neceſſary to examine, whether he has known, or ſtated, thoſe examples as they really are.

Holland, he obſerves in the fourteenth page, affords a ſtriking contraſt in favour of *free commerce*. The yeomanry of the United States will judge how far they are to rely on the information of "THE FARMER," when it is made known to them, that *Flour*, the principal article of their produce, and of our exports, is liable to ſeizure on importation into any of the European ports of that country, and that ſtarch, biſcuit, and even ginger-bread, are prohibited by their rigid reſtrictions. There is not to be found, in the hiſtory of the world, a country, in which ſo many branches of trade have been thrown into the hands of monopolizing companies or corporations. They have an *Eaſt*-India company, a *Weſt*-India company, including the African trade, a *Levant* company, a *Surrinam* company, a *Berbice* company, a *Bank* corporation, and *Fiſhing* companies. The Dutch ſpice trade is the moſt rigid monopoly in the world. A Dutch merchant is forbidden to participate, directly or indirectly, in any foreign Eaſt-India ſhip, or even to inſure her, or her cargoe. Their government has allowed a bounty of thirty guilders, equal to twelve of our dollars, to each man employed in their fiſhing veſſels. They have duties upon exports, which are forbidden by our conſtitution, and the moſt oppreſſive weight of taxation of any country in Europe; 2,760,000 perſons, living in a country leſs than one fourth of Pennſylvania, having paid, in 1785, 20,000,000 of dollars in various duties of importation, and in taxes and exciſes upon wines, diſtilled ſpirits, mead, tobacco, beer, malt, vinegar, ground grain or meal of all kinds, ſoap, ſalt, butter, butchers' meat, poultry, fiſh, turf, coal and wood fuel, coffee and tea, weighing of country produce and foreign goods, fruits, garden ſtuff, cattle, including milch cows, ferriages and paſſages even of emigrants to their country, on the great charges of the ſtate, ſtamp duties, on manufacturing hands, and ſervants, coaches and horſes, livery ſtables, ſown lands, whether in grain, graſs or vegetables, hardware and lead, marriages, burials, news-papers, magazines and other periodical pamphlets, the ſales of goods, certain bequeſts and deviſes by will, certain heirſhips, houſes, chimnies, and lands, beſides tythes. The ſucceſs of the Dutch has not been owing to the actual freedom of their commerce, but to a patient and laborious induſtry, an unexampled frugality, an obligation to trade and manufacture, by reaſon of their want of ſoil to cultivate, a diſcovery of the benefits and ſecrets of commerce, fiſheries and manufactures, when moſt other nations neglected or deſpiſed them, an abſtinence from war in a greater degree than any other power, great moderation in their public expences, religious toleration, a conſiderable portion, for paſt times, of civil liberty, and, above all, by a rigid punctuality in their dealings, and attention to public order. They exclude foreigners from the greater part of their foreign trade, and reſtrain the rights of their citizens, who do not become members of their mercantile corporations and companies, thus regulating the buſineſs and the ſtock of their citizens in an unuſual degree. Having very little land to tax, and moderate duties on imports and exports, they, of courſe, drew their revenues principally from *exciſes* or *conſumption* duties, firſt upon a few foreign articles, and after a little time upon bread, meat, drink, ſalt, fuel, and other neceſſaries and conveniencies of life.

"THE FARMER" ſpeaks of the ſtate of things in France with as little accuracy, as he ſhews in regard to Holland. He conveys the idea of that kingdom being under miſerable cultivation in reſpect to grain. Mr. Necker, however, aſſures us, that they have not, for fifty years paſt, imported more than one or two buſhels in the hundred of their conſumption, and that they annually conſume above 200,000,000 of buſhels of grain. This is confirmed by a French writer of eminence, who ſays that France produces three and a half times the quantity of grain which was exported ſome years ago from England, Poland, Dantzic, and the North, Holland, Sicily, Barbary, and the Archipelago. When it is remembered that large quantities of grain were conſumed in France by their immenſe army, their navy, the manufacturers, and the cultivators of the vine, and that there was a conſiderable exportation to their colonies, it will appear, that farming in France cannot be on ſo deſpicable a footing as he would have us to believe. He aſſerts further, in the 17th page, that not only farming, but manufactures alſo, were in a ruined ſtate, in conſequence of the meaſures of Lewis XIV. and of his miniſter *Colbert*. Here, again, "THE FARMER" is in a great error; for, though it is well known that the French conſume an uncommon proportion of their own manufactures, and they have two and one half times the people to ſupply at home which the Britiſh have, yet it was declared by Mr. Necker, in 1784, that they conſtantly ſhip a ſurplus of manufactures, amounting to 150,000,000 of livres in value per annum. Theſe great eſtabliſhments of manufactures, founded much more than thoſe of England or Holland on native productions, are the work of *Colbert*, whom "THE FARMER" holds in ſo little eſtimation. Had that Miniſter adopted the leading idea in the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, *that manufactures are principally to be deſired and promoted, on account of the demand they occaſion for the produce of the earth*, France, which reſpects his memory, would have had reaſon to bleſs his name. All *Colbert*'s errors aroſe from too ſtrong a perception of half the truth.

The principal cauſes of thoſe evils which exiſted in France before their late revolution were, the deſpotiſm, the extravagance, and the ambition of their government, the inordinate diſtinctions of men, contempt of the trading and manufacturing citizen, local impoſts and other commercial errors, the immenſe wealth of a clergy, who could afford annual contributions to the government, from their poſſeſſions, of above 10,000,000 of livres, religious perſecutions, a ſtanding army of 212,000 thouſand men, the great expence of the marine, and, above all, a ſyſtem of taxation and revenue, through the means of the Farmers-General, extortionate, and deſtructive of the landed intereſt and laborious poor.

Britain, which has tried the ſyſtem of directing the internal induſtry and ſtock of her citizens, by acts of the legiſlature, in the moſt particular detail, has carried manufactures to a greater height than any other nation, and has as much freedom in her government as ſhe had twenty or forty years ago. The evils of her preſent ſtate are not of a nature to have been produced by the regulation of manufactures. Their public debt has been created, by their efforts to ſettle the preſent family on the throne, by wars on the continent of Europe, by the deſire of naval ſuperiority, and, laſtly, two fifths of the whole by a ſeven years war with the United States, to maintain the ſupremacy of their Parliament. But could they diſcharge their public debt, eſtabliſh, on an equal footing, all chriſtian churches, and obtain an equal repreſentation in Parliament, few evils could be manifeſted to have ariſen from the interference of their legiſlature with the buſineſs and ſtock of their citizens.

"THE FARMER" tells us, that Americans are to be taught the leſſon of freedom by the French nation, and to be ſaved from ruin by following their example. The people of the United States, it is preſumed, will diſpute with all other nations the honor of ſetting an illuſtrious example in the field of liberty, civil and religious. In the theory and practice of free government, they ſurely are the firſt great maſters. Witneſs, *Fayette*, and *Rochambeau*, and *Biron (Lauzun)* and *Du Portail*, and *Noailles*, and the lamented *Gouvion*, firſt the pupils of America, and then the diſtinguiſhed champions of French and European liberty. Witneſs, a truth, of which no man can doubt, that every citizen of France, who is not an ariſtocrat, would rejoice to ſee his country firmly and peaceably ſettled under ſuch a government, as that which we enjoy.

So much for the errors of the leſſons, which "THE FARMER" has extracted from his obſervations on foreign countries. The ſubject of another paper will be, the miſtakes he has made in regard to affairs at home.

A FREEMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 29.

The following particular and affecting account of the late hurricane is copied from the St. Chriſtoper's Gazette.

BASSETERRE, (St. Chriſtopher's) Aug. 6.

On Wedneſday the firſt inſtant moſt of the ſhips in this road were preparing to depart for Europe; but from the multiplicity of buſineſs to be done on that day, none of the commanders could get on board before the evening, when from the very ſtrong wind and heavy ſwell which then prevailed, every effort that was made to get the ſhips under way proved fruitleſs. In the morning of Thurſday, a moſt diſtreſſing ſcene preſented itſelf, for the wind, which had ſhifted in the courſe of the night, from the N. to the W. S. W. and S. blew a violent gale, which precluded every endeavor to get to ſea. In this dreadful ſituation moſt of the veſſels dragged their anchors, and for ſome time it was expected that none of them would ride out the ſtorm. The brig George and Margaret, Capt. Aſhington, was ready to ſail for London; the Iſabella, Capt. Carnegie, nearly loaded, and to have ſailed in a few days for Glaſgow, were ſtranded; as alſo the ſloop Indian Caſtle, Capt. Baſden, the property of Meſſ. Clifton, King and Co. the ſchooner Convert, Capt. Pawſon, the property of Mr. Thomas Waddy, and ſchooner Friends, the little all of the Captain, Matthew Lifford: theſe veſſels were providentially drove ſo near the ſhore that their crews got to land without any lives being loſt. All the ſugars on board the ſhip and the brig, and ſome on board the ſmaller veſſels are loſt. The Friends is gone to pieces; the others now lay ſtranded.

About 8 o'clock in the morning, the ſhip Britannia, fully loaded, and paſſengers on board, parted her cables and ſtruck on the bar about 200 yards from the ſhore; at which time a boat with much difficulty got along ſide. Joſeph M. Woodyear, Eſq. who was one of the paſſengers, got in the boat, not with a view to perſonal ſafety, but for the purpoſe of making a hazardous attempt to carry a rope to the ſhore, which was made faſt to a raft that had been previouſly conſtructed; the rope unfortunately broke as ſoon as he got to the ſhore, and although ſeveral attempts were made to get the boat off again, none of them proved ſucceſsful.

The ſhip ſuſtained the fury of the boiſterous waves from 8 till about 10 o'clock, when ſhe began to go to pieces: and then the moſt grevious ſcene preſented itſelf to the ſpectators on ſhore—the more ſo, as not the leaſt aſſiſtance could be given to the unfortunate ſufferers. Attempts were made by ſome of the crew to reach the ſhore, in which ſeveral periſhed—a few were ſaved.——The capt. with a few others continued on the wreck till 3 o'clock, when he was ſo exhauſted that he either loſt his hold or quitted the wreck—the moſt vigorous endeavours were now made to reſcue him from the watry grave—he was brought on ſhore, but ſo far ſpent that every means uſed for his recovery proved ineffectual. Mrs. Moor and her two children, and 3 ſoldiers, with two women and a child, were paſſengers, all of whom periſhed, except one ſoldier, with ſeveral of tne crew.—There were 32 people on board, of which only 10 ſurvived—the bodies of all the others were found and interred on Friday laſt.

Captain Woodyear was a gentleman deſervedly eſteemed in life, and very generally lamented in death. He has left a widow and 3 children to bewail his untimely end.

The brig ——, capt. Satterthwaite, is ſtranded at old road, and a negro man drowned.

The ſhip Sarah & Ann, capt. Chivers, was loſt on the reef at Nevis, on Wedneſday night, and two of the ſeamen drowned. She was ready to ſail for London; the paſſengers on board were providentialy ſaved.

From Dominica we hear that a ſhip & ſeveral ſmall veſſels were on ſhore at that iſland.

At Antigua ſeveral ſmall veſſels are on ſhore.

At St. Euſtatius a large Dutch ſhip, with upwards of 400 hogſheads of ſugar, is gone to pieces—the whole of the cargo loſt. Several ſmall veſſels totally loſt. A Spaniſh brig which lay in that road, put to ſea in the gale and foundered, and all the people, the captain excepted, drowned; the captain's wife and 2 or 3 children drowned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Bartholomews, to his Friend in Nevis.

"I have been ſo much fatigued both in body and mind, that I am ſcarce able to do any thing; and ſo ſevere a cold has taken poſſeſſion of me, that it is with difficulty I write—and yet you would not forgive me, if I did not attempt giving you an idea of the moſt violent hurricane ever remembered here by the oldeſt inhabitant of this poor devoted ſpot.

"On the firſt inſtant, the wind blew ſtrong from the north all day, and the ſky had a very ominous appearance; about ten o'clock at night the wind increaſed, and continued to do ſo from the ſame point, till four the next morning; a ſhort calm ſucceeded, when the wind blew from the ſouth with double force, and I expected that every moment would be our laſt—but through the mercy of God, my houſe ſtood unmoved amidſt the general wreck.

"When day-light permitted me to creep out, Oh God! Oh God! Who can tell how I felt? Every veſſel in the harbour, to the amount of ten, were driven on ſhore; not one eſcaped, but Col. Gumb's boat from Anguilla. Not a houſe to be ſeen up the bay, except Dawes's, and one or two more!

"Poor Frank Savage, and his niece Polly Crawford, were knocked down into the ſea, and killed immediately! both buried yeſterday morning! Little Polly Savage has her thigh broken, and is very ill. Old Mrs. Duffield and her ſon are dangerouſly ill. Mr. Neal's brig foundered in the public bay—he was taken up dead yeſterday, and buried in the evening, ſeveral of his negroes are dead, but found.

There are about ſeventeen blacks and whites who are loſt—There are fifty ſix houſes blown down in town—Mr. Bleyden's ſpacious houſe is half down, the other half remaining—your houſe is ſaved. In the country there are not more than ſeven houſes ſtanding—For Heaven's ſake let me hear from you."

About 5 o'clock laſt Saturday morning, a lovely female child was found in a cellar window of Mr. Sparhawks houſe, corner of Second-ſtreet and Elfriths Alley. The window is on the north ſide of the alley, next to Second-ſtreet. There was nothing found with the child but an old red flannel night ſhift; and the vacancy between the inſide bars of the window and the outſide ſtone work is not more than ten inches; ſo that it was difficult to take it out. The child has not received any injury worth noticing, and ſeems to be in remarkable fine health. It exceeds moſt new born children in beauty, and has been taken into the protection of a humane family in Elfrith's Alley (Iſaac Donnaldſon.)

The humane people in the neighbourhood of Elfriths Alley wiſh not to let the foundling be ſent to any public hoſpital, and are deſirous to hire a nurſe and have it reared under their guardianſhip. In this meritorious philanthrophy, they will certainly be aſſiſted by generous donations from many a ſenſitive heart. The child is ſo handſome, that it muſt intereſt every beholder, independent of the ſweet gratification of adminiſtering help to a dear innocent, deſerted by its parents! Thoſe who wiſh to aſſiſt in this virtuous intention, will leave their donations with ſuch perſons as will apply them with care.

*** A variety of tickets have been offered to the public, in the different papers, containing the names of perſons ſuitable to repreſent this ſtate in the houſe of repreſentatives of the United States. In our next we ſhall lay the whole of them before our readers.

THE Members of the St. Andrew's Society are requeſted to attend their quarterly meeting, on Friday evening next, at ſeven o'clock, at the city tavern.

James Millegan, Secretary.

Cheſter County, Coventry townſhip, Auguſt 25th, 1792.

CAME to the Subſcriber's plantation, laſt Thurſday, a bay Mare colt, ſuppoſed to be two years old, a natural trotter. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay reaſonable charges, and take her away.

‡ DANIEL BROWER.

Spring-houſe, Auguſt 23d, 1792.

WAS left at the Spring-houſe on the 6th of February laſt, by Medad Mitchell; A BAY MARE. I do hereby requeſt ſaid Medad Mitchell to come, and take away ſaid MARE in the courſe of four weeks, and pay off what coſt is on her, or ſhe will be ſold, to pay for her keeping, at the Spring-houſe, by

‡ CHRISTIAN DULL.

STOP THIEF.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, at the foot of Germantown-hill, was broke open by ſome perſon or perſons unknown, ſuppoſed to be done early in the evening of Tueſday the 21ſt inſtant, and from thence was ſtolen a bright bay gelding, full aged; 14 hands two or three inches high, a long black mane, ſwitch tail pretty long, his legs black, and not trimmed this ſeaſon; new ſhoes before, and his hind ſhoes much worn. He has alſo two white marks on the outſide of each hoof, which are ſuppoſed to ariſe from bleeding, and on one hoof behind the mark of a tread. He walks, trots and gallops, and does not like to have his ears touched, when the bridle is put on, and has been lately rubbed by the harneſs on the off ſhoulder. The above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief; and if the horſe ſhould be found treſpaſſing, a generous reward will be given to any perſon who brings him to

RICHARD NEAVE.

Briſtol townſhip, Auguſt 29.

TO BE SOLD,

BY public vendue, on the 19th day of September, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Sparks, in Salem, Three hundred and ſeventy one acres of land, in Upper Alloways creek townſhip, Salem County, New-Jerſey, being part of the Farm of the old Glaſs-houſe. They compoſe three different tracts ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from each other, on one of which is a large barn, and a comfortable ſmall dwelling-houſe. About ſeventy acres, moſtly meadow land, are cleared. The remainder is good wood-land, and contains a ſmall quantity of very valuable white oak timber. The premiſes are within two miles of a navigable creek, and of a Friends Meeting, and within one mile of a good mill. The terms of payment will be extremely eaſy. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the tracts, may apply to Samuel Ray, at Wiſtar's mill, who will ſhew them. If not ſold by public vendue, they will be exchanged for real eſtate in or near this city. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

CASPAR WISTAR, Jun.

Auguſt 27th, 1792.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Auguſt 22.

At the Short-Hills, about eight miles from this town, a SPAW, the efficacious ſalubrity of which is well known, though it has lain dormant for ſome time, is now opening; and it is expected will be in an accommodating condition in a few weeks.

We hear from Patterſon, that Major L'Enfant, has prepared a plan of the town which far ſurpaſſes any thing of the kind yet ſeen in this country.

Some people are apprehenſive, from the drought and heat, that our Buckwheat-crop will be cut off; but we ſhould not murmur too haſtily, for ſurely that Omnipotent Being, who governs the Univerſe in wiſdom, well knows our neceſſities before we aſk.—well knows what is for our good, better than we poſſibly can; will ſend us rain and ſhowers in due ſeaſon, ſo that the fruits of the earth will be gathered to our comfort.

Cotton Manufactures, in this country, are becoming numerous; and it is the opinion of ſome, notwithſtanding labor is higher than in Europe, that as we can have the raw material of cotton upon the ſame terms, or better, than England, it can be manufactured cheaper than it can be imported. The advantage of mills and other hydraulic machines will be a vaſt ſaving of labor.

During the periodical revelling at Rahway, this week, ſeveral accidents happened to perſons and horſes—It is hoped for the future, that all friends to order and decorum, will ſet their faces againſt this ſcandalous aſſemblage of diſturbers, and put the law in force againſt them.

A ſyſtem of oppreſſion has long been the favorite purſuit of the Britiſh miniſters, but was ſo reſtrained by the glorious oppoſition of this country, during the late conteſt, that we little expected to ſee the ſame game playing off againſt their remaining American dependencies as we now behold in the Weſt Indies.

WILMINGTON, Auguſt 25.

A correſpondent begs leave to obſerve, that Mr. Dickinſon's late donation of Fifty Pounds, to the premium offered by the Medical Society of the ſtate of Delaware, while it demonſtrates the liberality of that gentleman, is, at the ſame time, a proof of the riſing importance of ſcience in our American Republicks, and muſt ſerve as an earneſt of its future diffuſion and uſefulneſs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lancaſter county, to his correſpondent in this town.

"Is it not ſurpriſing, ſir, what improvements have been made in arts and ſciences ſince the late war, by our countrymen? When peace took place, ſome in the military and naval departments, beat their ſwords into plow-ſhares, ſome into mathematical inſtruments, and others into mechanick tools.

"Your ſtate, though ſmall, has produced as many uſeful and ſcientific men as any in the union. It is ſaid that a gentleman of your town (whoſe name I do not recollect) has rendered great ſervices to his country, in opening the underſtandings of the people by his writings; and who has lately brought to great perfection, an inſtrument for ſurveying: and for which I hope he will be rewarded.

"Mr. John Evans, another of your neighbors, with whom I have an acquaintance, has lately returned to this county. His arrival is much to the ſatisfaction of many of our merchant-millers. This gentleman, notwithſtanding the unjuſt oppoſition that has been made againſt him in his buſineſs, did in the courſe of laſt year, by his indefatigable induſtry, ſuperior ability, and ſtrict honeſty, recommend himſelf to the firſt characters in this county; & where he has ſuperintended the making convenincies or machines in a mill, he is highly applauded; the wages paid him, though high, are defrayed in a ſhort time by the utility of his projections. Our ableſt mathematicians eſteem him as a great genius, and well acquainted with ſome of the branches in that uſeful ſcience, although his knowledge was acquired by his own private ſtudy.

"Nature ſeems to be much in favor of this our new world. Providence furniſhes us with able ſtateſmen, good officers, ingenious mathematicians and mechanics; our land is fertile, our navigation good, & if we are not an happy people, the lack of pure religion and virtue muſt be the cauſe."

NORFOLK, Auguſt 18.

Yeſterday arrived in Hampton Road, the ſhip George, of Boſton, Silas Daggett, Maſter, in 35 days, from Cadiz; by him we learn that the people of Spain having expreſſed great alarm and uneaſineſs at being kept in ignorance of what was doing in France, the Miniſter thought it beſt to allow them the liberty of ſpeaking freely on political ſubjects; in conſequence of which the French conſtitution had become the ſubject of common converſation in all the coffee-houſes and places of public reſort:—That the King of Pruſſia had withdrawn his troops intended to act againſt France, in order to keep a watchful eye over the conduct of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, with regard to Poland:—That the Marquis La Fayette was carrying all before him—and that wherever he penetrated into the Auſtrian dominions, the people had declared in favour of the French Conſtitution.

It is with pleaſure, we obſerve, in peruſing ſome late European papers, that patriotic collections are making in many towns, in England, Scotland and Ireland, to aſſiſt the French in their war againſt the tyrants of Auſtria, Pruſſia, &c.—In Glaſgow, the ſum exceeded 5000l. and in many towns of inconſiderable note 600l. has been raiſed. To Americans, who have experienced the friendſhip of their faithful allies—who have ſeen the blood and treaſure of France, freely expended to emancipate them from tyranny—to eſtabliſh their independence, and to ſecure to them the favor of the nations of the earth—the injunction "Do thou likewiſe," muſt apply home to every feeling heart, by recording this event—that on the altar of freedom a ſacrifice has been made, acceptable to Heaven—and honorary to the freemen who made it.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here the ſloop Matty, John Evans, Maſter, from Antigua: In lat. 35, 12, N. long. 71, 11. W. ſaw a ſloop bottom upwards, with her ſails and rigging hanging under her, apparently a new veſſel of about 38 feet keel, loaded with lumber by the quantity of ſhingles which were about her—could not make out her name.

The ſloop Katy, of Peterſburg, John Guthrie, Maſter, was diſmaſted ten days after leaving Peterſburg, in lat. 30, 10. long. 57, 0, in a ſevere gale of wind: afterwards rigged a jury-maſt, and got into St. John's, Antigua, the 27th July, without any other loſs; where he will get leave to refit his veſſel again.

PHILADELPHIA,

AUGUST 29.

From Cape Francois Papers.

COLONIAL ASSEMBLY, Auguſt 4.

A letter from the municipality of Cayes, dated the 27th ult. is read, the ſubſtance of which is as follows.

M. de Blanchelandt arrived here on the 23d, from Jeremie and Tiburon, by land, without fearing the inſurgent negroes at Anſes, and on the road, accompanied only by M. de St. Croix, and two aid de-camps.

He was received with every mark of attention. The day after his arrival he had a conference with the Provincial Aſſembly and the municipalities of Cayes and Torbeck, united. The fears of the inhabitants from the aſſemblages of negroes at Platons, and in the heights of three rivers, which were encreaſing every day, and the barbarous cruelty of theſe to their white priſoners, were the ſubjects which were ſpoken of in the conferenee.

This day the mulattoe Rigaud dined with the commander in chief at M. Thiballier's, commander at this place, with whom M. Blancheland has taken up his abode.

On the 25th he left this at 5 o'clock in the morning, accompanied only by his ſuite, M. Thiballier, and a few perſons of colour, to go to Platons, and have an interview with the rebel leaders, Martial and Arnaud.

The reſult of this converſation, according to M. Blancheland, was, that the rebels, having aſked much, had requeſted him to give them a day to deliberate on the conduct they ſhould purſue.

The requeſt was complied with, and the 26th granted them to deliberate. On that day M. Blanchelande called a ſecret committee of the aſſembly, to which the municipalities of Cayes and Torbeck were joined. In this committee it was propoſed to attack the rebels immediately. The general anſwered he had not means, but that if the inhabitants would aſſiſt him he would undertake a campaign. In the afternoon a deputation from the planters, citizens, and merchants of Cayes, waited on the general, to expreſs their confidence in him, and induce him to command them againſt the rebels. The general embarraſſed, anſwered in monoſyllables.

This day M. Blanchelande ſet off at five for the Plain, with M. Thiballier, under the pretext of learning the determination of the rebels. At twelve, four plantations were in flames, Several whites were taken by the negroes on plantations where they had returned when the people of colour came to town, and in conſequence of the proclamation of M. Thiballier.

This is a ſufficient account of our ſituation ſince the arrival of the general whoſe preſence here many citizens feared. Before his arrival the good faith and loyalty which cemented our union, with the people of colour, gave hopes of ſeeing tranquility ſpeedily reſtored, and of ſaving the remnant of our poſſeſſions, our hopes are at an end, unleſs a new order of things comes to our relief.

(Signed by the Mayor.)

A member informed that a veſſel had been ſent from Jacmil to Martinico for ſalt proviſions, &c. with M. Chriſt on board, commiſſioned to make the purchaſes for that quarter. That this gentleman, 70 years of age, was ſtopped and taken by Spaniſh pirates near Porto-Rico; that M. Chriſt was put in irons on board the pirates' armed veſſel.

This fact he ſaid, he had from M. Cingaſſy, a perſon well known, and owner of another veſſel, which was hailed by the ſame pirates, and who knowing that he had no contraband articles in his veſſel, did not heſitate to ſend his captain on board the veſſel of an Ally; that the captain having M. Chriſt in irons, and then underſtanding what hands he had fallen into, told the Spaniſh commander that he had forgotten ſome of his papers on board, and having got into his boat returned to his veſſel, ſet ſail and got clear, notwithſtanding the firing from on board the pirate.

The member aſked, that the fact, well atteſted, ſhould be communicated to the Spaniſh government and juſtice required. M. de Camluſrot was denoted to take the neceſſary ſteps to this effect.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 11.

"This moment I had a viſit of our countryman, Colonel Blackden of Connecticut, who commanded a regiment of horſe laſt war, in the continental ſervice. He informs me that M. de la Fayette wiſhes much to have ſome of the American officers, and the National Aſſembly has juſt enacted a decree, authoriſing the Secretary of war to grant commiſſions to foreigners.

"We expect that M. la Fayette had a general engagement yeſterday or to day with the Auſtrians; his army is well diſciplined, in great ſpirits, and abundantly provided. I have theſe particulars from a gentleman who left camp Friday laſt, tho' the public papers publiſhed by the ariſtocratical party may inform you otherwiſe.

"The French nation will be free, in ſpite of the number of diſſentions fomented even in their aſſembly, by the enemies to all liberty; the greateſt, and the far greateſt part of the nation being ſtaunch to the conſtitution.

"I have been once to the National Aſſembly, and was ſorry to ſee the want of order that prevailed in the meeting of the repreſentatives of ſo formidable and powerful a nation as France. Though there are many very eminent characters among the members, it is eaſy to perceive that they are divided into ſeveral intereſts: ſome wiſh to have entirely a republic, others more power and more confidence in the Supreme Executive; and others (who are the wiſeſt) wiſh to preſerve the conſtitution as received and as eſtabliſhed: in fact ſome are too moderate and ſome too violent, and the greateſt diffidence exiſts, and not without reaſon, ſince the deſertion of ſome men who had even a great hand in the revolution: *But notwithſtanding all that, Liberty and the rights of Man will prevail.*"

Extract of a letter from Fort Knox, (Vincennes) dated June 15. 1792.

"I am afraid my friend, that we ſhall have a very ugly job on hand, with this Indian war. The Indians on this river are peaceable enough, with a great deal of watching and coaxing; they come in here very frequenly, and appear to have a great itch for ſcalping and plundering, and nothing, I imagine, but their concern for the priſoners we have, reſtrains them from taking up the hatchet.

"A few days ago ſeveral chiefs came in from Opee, a place high up on the Illionois river, and, in their ſpeech to Major Hamtramck, told him they were frequently invited and threatened by the Miami Indians to induce them to go to war againſt us, but that they had not, nor did not intend to do it.—That we muſt keep a good heart, for we ſhould have a great many more to fight this year than we had laſt—wiſhed us ſucceſs, and hoped we might give them a good drubbing. The Major enquired whether the Britiſh made them any preſents; they replied that the Britiſh gave them goods like ſtacks of hay, proviſions, arms, ammunition, and every thing but big guns.

"Indeed, every intelligence we have received from the Miami villages, coroborate ſo far, as to convince us that there will be double the number of Indians in the field this year there was the laſt, and the Britiſh continue to ſupply them with every thing they want; ſo that I think a few of us will be apt to loſe our hair."

A correſpondent, who liyes a ſmall diſtance from town, and muſt go home in the evenings, informs us, that he is put to the riſque of being ſhot every night, by boys with guns in their hands, returning from bird-ſhooting, often intoxicated, and firing off the pieces as they traverſe the ſtreets from Schuylkill to Eighth, Seventh, and even ſo near the populous part of the city as Sixth-ſtreet. On Saturday evening, an apprentice boy fired into a window in Filbert-ſtreet, and was very near killing an honeſt tradeſman, as ſitting in the midſt of his little family: the ſhot paſſed between his legs. He intends lodging examinations at the Mayor's Office. This is a practice ſo generally complained of, that it would be meritorious in the Corporation to make ſome attempts at ſtopping it. The fathers and maſters of boys, not more than 10 or 12 years old, have a great deal to anſwer for, in permitting their ſons and apprentices to have ſuch unreſtrained privileges.

By the ſhip Four Friends, Capt. Volans, arrived here laſt Sunday evening from Cadiz, we hear that affairs in Spain bore the appearance of peace and tranquility. The lower ranks of the people very often look no farther for happineſs, than a ſegar and a bunch of grapes.

Extract of a letter from Montſerrat, dated Auguſt 8.

"We had a very heavy gale of wind on the firſt inſtant which did conſiderable damage to the ſhipping at the neighbouring iſlands, particularly St. Kitts, St. Euſtatius, and St. Bartholomews, at which places upwards of 30 ſail of veſſels and 150 men and women were loſt."

Capt. Volans, of the ſhip Four Friends, in his paſſage from Cadiz, ſpoke the Minerva, Capt. John Hadley, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, in lat. 36.25. long. 66. 30. out 11 weeks from Scarborough, bound for Virginia.

Same day alſo ſpoke a ſhip bound from Jamaica to London. 2d Aug. ſpoke the brig Catharine, of New-York, from Madeira, homeward bound: out 26 days. This brig ſailed in company with Capt. Mercer, of Philadelphia. Aug. 9, ſpoke the ſhip Polly, Capt. Beck, from Norfolk, for Liverpool, out 8 days: ſhe had ſprung a-leak in the gale of the 6th, and was going for New York with 13 inches water in her hold.

Capt. Volans met with the gale of the 6th, about lat. 37. long. 72, but had no obſervation that day. He rode out the whole of the ſtorm, without receiving other damage than the loſs of a foreſail.

During the gale, on the 7th, fell in with, and ſpoke the ſhip La Roſa de Buch, Capt. Caillabet, of Bordeaux, out 7 days, from Norfolk, homeward bound, the wind then blew in E.S.E. round to W. which continued 10 hours. The French ſhip had loſt her mainmaſt, foremaſt, bowſprit and head, which were carried away cloſe by the deck, with the loſs of the rigging ſails, &c. Lat. here about 37.54. long. 71. Capt. Volans ſpared a topmaſt, and adviſed the Captain to bear away for the French coaſt.

It appears, however, that the Roſe de Buch fell in with Capt. Stobo, as mentioned in our paper ſome days ago, who took her in tow, and brought her into the Delaware Bay.

ST. EUSTATIUS, Auguſt 4.

On Wedneſday night laſt a ſmart breeze from the N. E. ſet in and blew very freſh until about 3 o'clock, when it ſhifted to the S. E. and continued in that quarter the greateſt part of Thurſday; moſt of the veſſels in the road, dreading the effects of a ſoutherly wind, put out to ſea early on Thurſday morning; of thoſe that remained, a lare Dutch hooker, deeply loaded, ran on ſhore at the lower end of the bay; a ſchooner ſhared the ſame fate oppoſite the ſcale houſe, a large American ſloop under Meſſrs. Robinſon and Chadwick's ſtore; and a French ſloop at Gallows bay. A ſmall ſloop is ſuppoſed to have ſunk at her anchor in the road, a brig which put out early in the morning with nine hands on board, foundered at ſea, and all her crew, two excepted, periſhed. Theſe are the principal accidents which have come to our knowledge.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, in the night of the 12th inſtant, the Subſcriber's Fulling-mill, in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, and the following deſcribed pieces of ſtuff taken out, viz. one piece of dreſt cloth, containing eleven yards, dyed a yellow drab colour, and marked I A; one piece of dreſt cloth, about nine yards, dyed a light lead colour, and marked I H; one piece of cloth, containing ten yards, a light lead colour, fulled and ſheared, but not preſſed, marked E T; and one piece dreſt cloth, of about ſeven yards, a high brown, marked I S; one other piece of dreſt cloth, of eight yards, dyed a yellow colour, and marked IF; and one piece of cotton and linnen ſtuff, about ſix or ſeven yards, neither dyed nor dreſt. The above robbery is ſuppoſed to be committed by three perſons, who paſs for brothers, and in this neighbourhood called themſelves John, Joſeph and Alexander Britton, but it appears otherwiſe, and that their names are Robins, and are ſons of William Robins, living in or near Cramberry, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, having lived ſome time paſt not far diſtant from where the Robbery was committed, but were abſent at the time, and left their places of abode the day following very precipitately, leaving part of their wages behind them; they are perſons of ill fame. John Robins is a ſtout well made fellow, near 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, ſhort black hair, and is lame by a cut with a ſcythe in the hollow of his left foot; had on, when he went away, a dark ſailor jacket, twilled trowſers, dyed a dark colour, an old patched hat, and bare of clothes. Joſeph Robins is a Weaver by trade, and ſuppoſed to be about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a middle ſtature, has dark hair; had on, when he went away, a bottle green cloth coat, ſtriped jacket, and fuſtian trowſers, his other clothes unknown; one of his legs is much ſmaller than the other. Alexander Robins is a taylor by trade, about 21 years of age, of a ſmaller ſtature than either of the others, has long black hair tied; had on, when he went away, and took with him, a ſtriped coat, two nankeen jackets, and two pair of trowſers of the ſame, other clothes unknown. The above deſcribed perſons are allowed to be very active at all kinds of exerciſe, and more eſpecially Alexander, are all fond of ſtrong liquor, and very quarrelſome when intoxicated. Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed perſons, ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, and ſecures the above mentioned ſtuffs, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall have the above reward, or ſix dollars for the ſtuffs only, and ſix dollars for the thieves, or in proportion for any part thereof, paid by,

HUMPHREY ELLIS.

Eighth month 24th, 1792. ‡

SIX POUNDS Reward.

YESTERDAY THOMAS COTTER was committed to gaol for baſtardy, and JOSEPH ROACH for aſſaulting and beating the Conſtable, while in the execution of his office, and both made their eſcape from the Conſtable, on their way to gaol. COTTER is a luſty ſtout fellow, about 6 feet high, and marked with the ſmall pox, ſpeaks with the Iriſh dialect, and is now hired by the year with James Bartram, near Darby. ROACH is about 5 feet 7 inches high, and ſpeaks with the Iriſh accent. They are ſuppoſed to be bout 30 years old each. Whoever will apprehend them, or either of them, and deliver them to the High Sheriff of Cheſter County, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Three Pounds reward for each, paid by JOHN HAMPTON,

Conſtable of Tredyffrin.

Tredyffrin, Auguſt 13th, 1792. §

This day is published, and to be sold at the New Printing-Office, No. 51, Market-street,

A LIST of the DUTIES

Payable on Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, imported into the United States of America, from and after the last day of June, 1792; the Duties of Tonnage, and the Rates of Coins, by which the duties are to be received and estimated; Rates of Drawbacks, Debentures, Fees, &c.

Also, The Mode of transacting Business at the Custom-House for the Port of Philadelphia, with Extracts from the Revenue Acts, for the direction of Merchants, Masters of Vessels, and others concerned.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation or tract of land, containing 530 acres, or thereabouts, situate in Franklin county, state of Pennsylvania, seven miles from Chambersburg, and four miles from Green Castle. The great road from Chambersburg to Green Castle, Hager's-Town and Winchester, runs through it. About 140 acres are cleared, amongst which are some excellent meadow, and more can be made. The soil is of good quality, and well watered, and the uncleared land is exceedingly well timbered. This tract of land being the property of ADAM HOOPS, now employed in surveying in the Genesee country; application for the terms of sale may be made to him, in Ontario county, state of New-York, or to ROBERT MORRIS, in the city of Philadelphia.

June 19, 1792.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-street Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all sizes and dimensions, warranted of the first quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any size that may be wanted. Also, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to rest on, of a very good kind.

A compleat assortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of superior quality and texture, suitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the best and most expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Easton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, situate twenty-five miles above Easton, in the midst of a thick settlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in cash, public securities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given on the first day of November next, with privilege immediately to plough and sow buckwheat and winter crop,

THAT Plantation whereon the subscriber lives, pleasantly situated in Moreland township, Montgomery county, containing 114 acres of land, with a good stone dwelling house, barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; there are good meadows well watered with never-failing springs, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This place is but sixteen miles from Philadelphia, and two miles and a half from the Crooked Billet, on a road leading to Byberry, &c.

The payments will be made very easy to the purchaser. For further information apply to JOSEPH DEAN, auctioneer, corner of Arch and Second-streets, or to

WILLIAM DEAN.

Moreland, June 23d, 1792. * t.b.c.' f.

IF any of the legal descendants of WILLIAM PRIGG and JOSEPH PRIGG, and MARY their sister, brothers and sister of the late John Prigg of Sampitt, in the state of South-Carolina, are living, and will apply to the subscriber, on Sampitt, near George-town, in the state aforesaid, they will hear of something greatly to their advantage. Mr. John Prigg left Pennsylvania in the year 1750 or 1751, and at that time his brother William lived in Maryland, and Joseph lived at Coventry iron works, belonging to Mrs. Ann Nutt, in Pennsylvania.

THOMAS FENNING.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 14th of June, from the pasture of the subscriber, near Marcus Hook, a well made Black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 7 years old, has a star in his forehead, his off hind foot white, a trotter; he has been marked on the near shoulder with the letter H. carries a bold neck, his mane inclines to hang on both sides. The person who is supposed to have stole the above horse, says his name is John Barret, appeared to be a middle aged man: he had on a brown or dark coloured coat, with large metal buttons, corduroy jacket and breeches, white thread or cotten stockings, dark hair, had it clubed; said he had taught school about 20 miles from Little York, where, it is probable he is gone. Whoever secures the said horse and thief, so that he may be convicted, and the owner get his horse again, shall have the above reward, or for the horse Eight Dollars, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN EYRE.

Delaware county, July 9th, 1792. †

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Morgan Busteed, late of the district of Southwark, founder, deceased, are desired to present their accounts for settlement, without delay, to

THOMAS PATTON, Administrator,
July 9, 1792. Fourth street, opposite the Indian Queen.

DIVINE MUSIC.

The Chorister's Companion;

Containing the necessary Rules of PSALMODY, and a choice and valuable Collection of

Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems,

from the most celebrated ancient and modern Authors;
Together with several Tunes never before printed.
To which is added,
A SUPPLEMENT of PSALM and HYMN TUNES,
newly composed, or not before printed in America
Published by SIMEON JOCELIN, in New-Haven,
And sold by MATTHEW CAREY, No. 118, and by Messieurs H. and P. RICE, No, 50, Market-street, Philadelphia. ¶

American manufactured cut Nails,

OF different lengths, in small kegs, superior to drawn nails, for lathing, short shingling, and nailing hoops on casks, and at least thirty-five per cent. cheaper, to be sold by A. ADGATE & Co. at the Card Manufactory, north Front-street, No. 59; where also are to be sold, as usual, a complete assortment of the best Cotton, Wool and Tow Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

May 28, 1792. 3m

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frankford, Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th instant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blacksmith by trade, has a stoppage in his speech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightish hair; had on, when he went away, a round castor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, fustian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton stockings; took with him, two pair of shoes, two pair of stockings, three shirts, and one pair of linen trowsers, dyed fustian colour. Whoever apprehends said boy, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January last, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reasonable complaint, and has been seen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Susquehanna, in company with Christopher Geil, hereunder described. ☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himself, as a butcher, in some of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ELIJAH ETTING, late of York-town, are requested to produce their accounts or demands, within three months from the date hereof, unto CALEB FOULKE or WILLIAM WISTER, merchants, in Philadelphia, in order to adjust a dividend of monies remaining in the hands of the assignees of the said Elijah Etting's estate. Such persons as neglect to produce their demands within the time aforesaid, will be excluded from the benefit of the monies now ready to divide amongst the creditors of the said Elijah Etting.

BENJAMIN SWETT,
acting Trustee to the estate of Hubley and Graff, assignees.

Phil. 6th Mo. 18, 1792.

JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER and GILDER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that in consequence of the sale of the house where he has long resided, he has been obliged to remove to No. 143, between Race and Vine-streets, north Third-street, where he continues to sell Looking Glasses of every description, and to execute every branch of the Carving and Gilding Business, in the newest and most fashionable style, and hopes for the continuance of that public favour, in his line, which he has many years experienced.

Philadelphia June 27, 1792. 4w

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on Sunday, the 17th inst. from the subscriber, a Dutch servant man, named Jacob Stier, a butcher by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has dark brown hair, full face, dark eyes, speaks very little English; had on, and took with him, a new blue cloth coat, with large yellow buttons, new fustian jacket and breeches, with small metal buttons, a pair of white cotton stockings, new shoes with large buckles, and a new round wool hat bound. Whoever takes up and secures said servant that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ CHARLES BOUMAN.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of James Mathews, deceased, will be sold at private sale, all the real estate of said Mathews, in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, viz. the following plantation, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres of upland and meadow, on which is a good square log house and barn, an exceeding good apple orchard of seven acres, about fifty acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered with ship timber and hickory; there is a landing on the premises, on Oldman's creek; also about twelve and a half acres of upland, and three and a half acres of meadow, on Raccoon creek, subject to an improving lease; likewise six acres of meadow on Raccoon creek. For terms apply to GIDEON DINNEY, near the premises, who is our attorney in fact.

JOHN CAMPBELL, and
June 8, 1792. *6w DANIEL MORRISON.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the 8th of June 1792, a black COW, with some white marks; whoever has lost said cow, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. MAHLON HALL, jun.

July 31, 1792.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time ago, three sheep (viz. a weather, ewe and lamb;) the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN ADAMSON.

Horsham township, Montgomery county,
7th Month 28th, 1792. *

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

THE society for the institution and support of First-Day, or Sunday Schools, in the city of Philadelphia, and the districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, having established two schools for boys, under the care of Mr. John Poor and Mr. John Barry, and one school for girls, under the care of Mr. John Ely; the Board of Visitors do hereby earnestly solicit all their fellow-citizens, who cannot otherwise avail themselves of educating those under their care, to send them to those schools, to receive that instruction which is so necessary to qualify them for usefulness in civil society.

Firmly persuaded of this great truth, that to disseminate knowledge, is preparing mankind for virtue, freedom, and happiness; the Board do therefore earnestly request, that all their fellow-citizens who have experienced the advantages of education, will use their influence with those whose circumstances prevent the instruction of their children, to send them to those schools, that they may thereby derive the advantages intended by the society.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1792.

West-Chester, Chester county, July 21, 1792.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, from Christian Febiger, Esq; Treasurer of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale, on the Premises, on Thursday, the 30th day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate, lying and being in the township of West-Caln, bounded by lands late of Joseph Cox, and others, containing 174 acres, and allowance of six acres per cent. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of George Boyd and Thomas Boyd.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

A convenient three story brick House,

in Second-street, between Union and Pine-street. Apply to the printers of this paper. July 24.

For Sale, and immediate possession given,

SIXTY acres of Land, with a stone dwelling-house, barn, stables, spring-house, &c. with stock and implements, if needful; hay and grain in the barn, and in the ground. For particulars enquire of the printers hereof.

July 24, 1792. † eotf.

JACOB JENINGS,

SADDLER and HARNESS-MAKER,

At the North-West Corner of Market and Water-streets, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the public, that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches; where those that may please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being supplied, on the most reasonable Terms. Orders from country Store-keepers will be punctually attended to.

April 4th, 1792. tf

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JACOB WEBER, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them, on or before the first day of September next, when the administrators are determined to make settlement thereof with the concerned, to

ABRAHAM WEBER,
BENJAMIN WEBER,
CHRISTIAN WEBER, } Administrators.

Montgomery county, August 4, 1792. *

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, in East-Caln township, Chester county, a large red STEER, (appears to have been worked.) The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

August 1, 1792. * JOHN M'DERMOND.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, on the 12th of June last, a Mulatto slave, named BARNEY, about twenty-six years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, of a very strong make, has a large scar over his right eye, and shews his teeth much when he laughs, he can read and write, he understands all kinds of farmer business, and can play on the fiddle; had on, and took with him, a fustian coat and jacket, a striped ditto, a pair of blue and white striped cotton trowsers, a pair of tow ditto, a pair of white cotton stockings, calf-skin pumps, with large plated buckles, a fine shirt, a red silk handkerchief, and a wool hat almost new; he is an artful fellow, and perhaps has a pass; it is likely he will change his name and his clothes, and try to pass for a freeman. Any person apprehending and securing said runaway, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and, if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

ROBERT BUYERS.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

July 23, 1792. *

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the 15th instant, from the subscriber, living in Woodstown, Salem county, West New-Jersey, an apprentice Lad, named William Riddle, 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair complexion, slender made, down look, stoops in his walk, round shouldered, dark brown hair not tied: had on and took with him, a half worn blue broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, nankeen breeches, white cotton stockings, 2 pair of shoes, a good hat, and two shirts. Whoever takes up and secures the above lad, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and no charges.

July 18. ‡ OLIVER BROOKS.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of John Kerbaugh, late of Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, deceased, are desired to bring in their accompts, properly attested; and all those who stand indebted to said estate, either by note or book debt, to make payment by the first day of September next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JESSE TRUMP, Administrator.

July 28th, 1792. *

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in New-Britain township, Bucks county, on the 8th inst. a red and white COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 17, 1792. ‡ JAMES DARRAH.

CAME to the pasture of the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Delaware county, a large pied COW; she appears to be about five years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

27th of 7th Month, 1792. * EDWARD FELL.

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